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VOL. XX NO. 268 BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

UNITY CONFERENCE BREAK-DOWN AVERTED

Leaders Cancel Departures

AGREEMENT REACHED ON PUNJAB FORMULA

"C. R." & Devidas To See Gandhiji At Yeravda

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

The deadlock arisen at the Unity Conference since yesterday on the Punjab question ended to-day and when members dispersed this evening one of the secretaries Dr. Mahmudullah broke the happy news to pressmen that the Conference had agreed unanimously to the formula on the Punjab question. The prospects being brighter, Dawood Gaznavi and Sheilch Hisanmoddin who were to leave to-night had postponed their departure.

LEADERS DECIDE TO STAY ON

The same hope is shared by other delegates some of whom told me that they expected the deliberations to conclude in a couple of days. Sjt. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, President again postponed his departure to Delhi and is staying on till Friday by which time, it is expected the work would be over. All leaders who are still here have decided to stay till then.

Sjts. Rajagopalachari and Devidas Gandhi expect to leave on Friday for Delhi and from there are proceeding to Poona where they would interview Gandhiji

THE PUNJAB FORMLA

The Punjab formula which has been agreed upon in entirety by all is still a guarded secret and members refused to disclose it, but I understand it gives 51 percent statutory majority to Muslims and provides certain safeguards for Hindu and Sikh minorities.

The number of safeguards demanded by the minorities was considerably reduced, as many of them were such as could be included in the declaration of fundamental rights and the President assured them, especially the Sikh delegates, that they would be provided for when the final draft was prepared.

SAFEGUARDS FOR MINORITIES

The other safeguards, I understand include a definite provision that there would be at least one Hindu and one Sikh member in the Cabinet and that any Administrative Policy of Legislative measure of the Cabinet which was considered by three-fourth majority of Hindu and Sikh members to be injurious to the interests of the minorities would be either dropped if the Cabinet thought their objection was valid, or in case it did not think so then it would be referred to a tribunal to decide the point.

MUSLIM DEMANDS.

The question of Muslims demanding the same safeguards for Muslims in Provinces where they were in the Minority will come for discussion when the Committee meets at eight on Thursday morning.

Thus the break-down which seemed imminent yesterday has been tided over, and at the time of wiring the situation is said to be distinctly reassuring ...

Dr. Moonje is likely to return from Delhi to-morrow.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

The entire sitting of the Unity Conference Committee extending over ten hours was devoted to further consideration of the Punjab problem at the end of which the following official statement was made:—

"The Punjab formula was discussed throughout to-day and has been unanimously accepted. It disposes of one portion of problem and the Conference will now proceed with discussion on the position of minorities in other Provinces and the question of separate Sind. The Committee reassembles at 8|30 a.m. to-morrow."—A.P.

Bombay Wire To Allahabad

Sirdar Suleman casum Mitha, Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Hoosenbhoy Lalliji have sent the following telegram on behalf of Bombay to the President and other provincial members of the Unity Conference Allahabad:—

"Bombay is for Peace on any condition. Bombay agrees to separation of Sind but no subvention from Bombay. If it is not separated, then Sind is to pay the same taxes as Bombay."

Nagpur Backs Unity Efforts

NAGPUR (By Mail).

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Nagpur Muslim Association, Mr. Abbas Ali Kamal, Municipal Commissioner presiding, a resolution was passed congratulating Maulana Shaukat Ali and other Muslim representatives, who are participating in the Unity Conference at Allahabad, and requesting the Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs to arrive at a communal agreement.

Another resolution was adopted expressing disapproval of the Government's attitude in excluding Mr. Jinnah from the coming Round Table Conference.—A. P.

BOMBAY BAN ON GOVIND MALAVIYA EXTENDED

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

During the afternoon sitting of the Unity Conference Committee the local police served orders issued by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on Pt. Govind Malaviya renewing indefinitely the notice of ban served on him on October 11 directing him not to return to Bombay.—A. P.

COMPLAINTS & TEMPERATURE PERSIST

Subhas Bose On His Health

NO IMPROVEMENT IN WEIGHT

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Nov. 9.

Mr. Subash Bose writing from the Bhowali Sanatorium on the 5th November to a friend here says: "The Bhowali climate is bracing, but there is no improvement in my health. Physically, my condition is the same since my arrival. The chief complaints persist and temperature and bowel trouble continue unabated. There has been no improvement in weight. Doctors suspect trouble more in the abdomen than in the lung, and anxiously await final diagnosis. Intestinal tuberculosis is probably worse than lung tuberculosis."

Mr. Subash Bose concluding sends deepest regards to Sadhu Vaswani and enquires when he leaves for America, adding that Sadhu Vaswani will do a service to humanity by his exposition of the Hindu culture.—A. P.

DR. ALAM EXAMINED

Operation Of Tumour Advised

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Mrs. Alam, wife of Dr. Alam has issued a lengthy statement to the press, in the course of which she says:—

"Dr. B. C. Roy thoroughly examined my husband in the presence of Government Doctors and Dr. Khanchand Dev on 7th instant. There was then consultation amongst Doctors. I am told that they are unanimous in their diagnosis and the course of treatment. They have found fault with the heart. kidneys and liver of my husband. They advise operation as soon as possible of tumour by two stages."

Concluding she states: "I may state to the Nation's satisfaction that with Major Merajkar's treatment, the rise of temperature of the patient has been stopped since about a fortnight. The other ailments continue."—A. P.

STOP PRESS

OTTAWA IN COMMONS

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Sir Samuel Hoare said he presumed that Government of India would not depart from the usual practice with regard to Government measures when Major Atlee in the Commons asked whether it was intended to invite and permit nominated members of the Assembly to vote on the ratification of Ottawa Agreements.

Mr. Lansbory asked if this sort of agreement ought to be carried by the votes of nominated members to which Sir Samuel Hoare said it was ordinary procedure and if it was departed from, Labour representatives would be debarred from voting.—Reuter.

LATEST U. S. ELECTION RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

New York.—The following are the latest election results: Roosevelt 14627 thousand votes; Hoover 10705 thousand, Electoral votes stand definitely at 472 for Roosevelt and 20 for Hoover. Thirtynine are still doubtful. The present indications are that Hoover will eventually secure 39. The democrats have won 18 out of 34 State Governorship's. Hitherto the Democrats have secured 215 seats in the House of Representatives and the Republicans 66. There are 154 doubtful seats. The present indications are that the Democrats will control next Senate by a majority of 20.—Reuter.

Dr. Choitram Ordered To Quit Bombay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani was served with a notice this afternoon by the Bombay Police directing him to leave Bombay within 24 hours and report to Hyderabad Police within November 15.

Dr. Choitram was discharged from the K. E. M. Hospital on November 1, where he was undergoing treatment for over a month for Gastric Ulcer.

Declared Unlawful

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

A Gazette notifies that the Dublabar Congress Committee in Police Station Ramnagore, Midnapur District, has been declared unlawful association under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

"RIKTA BHARAT" FORFEITED.

A Gengali book "Rikta Bharat" by Hamendralal Roy has been notified forfeited.—A. P.

RAJA OF KHALIKOTE

Selected Member Of R. T. C

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

It is understood that the Raja of Khalikote (Oriya), Member of the Madras Legislative Council, has been selected a member of the Round Table Conference in place of the Raja of Bobbili, who is unable to proceed to England as he has accepted the Chief Ministership in Madras.

The Raja of Khalikote is a prominent member of the Justice Party in the Madras Legislative Council.—A. P.

CORPORATION JOBS FOR TERRORISTS?

Tegart Raises Alarm

MR. CAMPBELL ON "UNFOUNDED REPORTS"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

When after the Pooja holidays the Corporation met to-day exception was taken to a statement reported to have been made by Sir Charles Tegart in London that the civic body provided terrorists with jobs largely in the capacity of teachers.

Mr. A. Razzak described the allegation as unfounded, unjust, uncharitable and unwarranted. He wanted a date to be fixed for discussion of the matter.

Mr. Campbell, Forester suggested that it was only a Newspaper report and it was essential to have confirmation of the statement.

Dr. B. C. Roy, Mayor, agreeing with Mr. Forester, promised to write a letter to get a full statement and remarked that such propaganda against the Corporation would not affect them in the discharge of their duties.

After adopting a resolution mourning the death of Sir Ali Imam the Corporation adjourned. —A.P.

DEMOCRATS' BIG MAJORITY

LONDON, Nov.9.

New York.—There has been an unparalleled tidal wave approaching the Presidential record and expected to exceed by five millions Mr. Hoover's popular vote in 1928 of 21 millions.

The Democrats claim 472 out of total of 531 electoral votes.—Reuter

(Extra News On Page 12).

"PLAYING SECOND FIDDLE TO GOVT."

Trenchant Criticism Of Ottawa Delegation

WILL MR. CHETTY WALK INTO POPULAR LOBBY, ASKS RANGACHARI

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

To-day in the Assembly big guns thundered both for and against the Ottawa Agreement.

Vote will be taken to-morrow evening when chances are that Government will win with a fair majority. Mr. Mody and Sir Harisingh Gour are expected to be among the speakers to-morrow on non-official side, while Sir Joseph Bhore will reply on behalf of the Government.

"SUPER-PATRIOT"

To-day's debate was on a high level. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty it was generally agreed in the lobbies, spoke very lucidly, but not quite convincingly. He characterised the Federation of India Chamber as a body of super-patriots who believed that whatever was not in their personal interest could not be in the interest of India.

Professor C. N. Vakil whose criticism of the Ottawa agreement had been adopted by the Indian Federation of Chambers was severely attacked by Mr. Chetty who remarked that his figures were dishonest. D. B. Rangachariar followed in his usual Chatty style. One European member remarked about his speech: "the atmosphere created by Mr. Chetty's performance has been completely swept away by D. B. Rangachariar's skilful speech."

ONLY COMMERCIAL WEAPON.

Non-official benches cheered the Dewan Bahadur when he declared that he did not want to part with the only commercial weapon which he had, in politically bargaining with Britain. In the concluding portion of his speech D. B. Rangachariar advised Mr. Chetty to walk into the popular lobby, as not even one publicist nor economist throughout India had supported the Agreement.

BIASSED AGAINST PREFERENCE.

Sir Abdur Rahim, leader of the Independents was even more trenchant in his criticism of the Ottawa Agreement. He contended that the agreement was a part of the plan to keep India perpetually as producer of raw materials and semi-finished roducts. He deprecated Mr. Chetty for importing heat into the debate and warming up, he declared amidst cheers: "I confess I am biassed against giving preference to British interests over interests of India."

Sir Alan Parson on behalf of theGovernment assured that Indian consumers' interests would not be affected by the Agreement.

"GOVT'S UNPAID ADVOCATE" !

Interesting speeches were delivered to-day in the Legislative Assembly which resumed the debate on the Ottawa Agreement.

Sir Frank Noyce, the Member, for Industries was sworn in.

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Indian Delegate to Ottawa, led the debate to-day amidst cheers, and made a speech lasting forty minutes in which he attempted to remove, what he said, were genuine misapprehensions and misconceptions. He dealt first with the historical background, explained the aims that the Delegation kept before themselves and emphasised the economic value of the Agreement, finally giving a various reply to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and accusing Prof. Vakil not only of ignorance, but of intellectual hishonesty in his criticism of the Ottawa Agreement.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE DEAD.

Mr. Chetty claimed that from 1903 to 1930, the Government of India's policy had been against participation in any general scheme of Imperial preference. He went on to define Imperial Preference as it was understood in the past, and added "that the policy of Imperial preference is as dead as Queen Anne (Government benches' applause). The question that we faced was whether it was not possible by mutual tariff preferences to improve the trade of the different parts of the Empire, and thus help ultimate world trade recovery. (Opposition ironical laughter).

JUDGE ON MERITS.

Mr. Chetty said that the Delegations' report had been criticised for their remark that the question before them was what India stood to lose. Mr. Chetty said that the remark was put to justify India's participation in the Conference (Sir Joseph Bhore, hear, hear) and to justify the Agreement whose claim for acceptance was that it would lead either to the retention of the existing trade or the expansion of trade.

DELEGATE PRAISES DELEGATION.

Continuing Mr. Chetty said that the aim they had in view was to secure trade in the United Kingdom, capturable by India along with other countries. He added "but as a businessman, I know I can't get something for nothing. But in considering what we were prepared to give in return, we had to keep in view firstly, that customs is our chief source of revenue, secondly, the policy of discriminating protection and thirdly, that it is in the national interest to import cheaply certain commodities. We suceeded in keeping up to the very last our attitude, and we have guaranteed to the British imports only a certain margin of preference, and with regard to our protected industries, we did not yield one inch. Our pleading was such a tremendous success that in the end, the British delegation was forced to admit not merely that our contention was correct, but that this our policy of discriminating protection was such that other Dominions might well copy."

EXPANSION OF TRADE

Mr. Chetty next referred to the economic value of the Agreement. He said that he had no answer for an argument like that advanced by Mr. B. Das that nothing should be done in the sphere, till India had free institutions. The agreement should be considered on its merits by those who were interested in the expansion of trade of India without retarding her industrial progress.

Mr. Chetty said that those who argued that the Agreement would mean the deathknell to the industries flourishing under revenue

(Continued on page 8.)

Cotton Bureau Administers Another Blow To Bulls

AMERICAN CROP ESTIMATE EXCEEDS BEARS EXPECTATIONS

LOCAL MARKET SUPPORTED BY JAPANESE BUYING

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Nov. 9. 11-30 P.M.

The fact that the Bombay Cotton market remained open to night to receive the Bureau Report on the American cotton crop testifies to the volume of interest with which that report is being awaited. The three reports issued so far this season, have given estimates of the crop which were surprising to the majorit of traders

The Bureau possibly may take some different view of the sum total of weather conditions experienced during the last month and frequent fall of frost.

Private guesses ranged from 11,175,000 bales to 11,626,000 bales and the average expectation of the trade was in favour of a figure near the last official report.

HIGHEST ESTIMATE.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture gave the cotton trade another surprise to-day, when it estimated the indicated production of the American cotton crop at 11,947,000 bales against 11,425,000 bales a month ago and 11,310,000 in the preceding month. The trade expected that the estimate would be, at most, 11,400,000 bales. It was calculated that weather conditions during the last month were normal and the production will not show any material change. The Bureau's estimate of the crop issued today is the highest compared with previous reports. Estimated yield per acre is 156-2 lbs. and total ginnings upto the end of the last month are 9,246,000 bales.

The Bureau report administered a big blow to Bull operators who looked upon recent level of cotton prices reasonable. As a matter of fact majority of traders were inclined to take a favourable view in the long run and leaned on the ball side.

The New York cotton futures market opened to-day at a rise of 6 points in sympathy with higher Liverpool advices but scattered long liquidation resulted in a decline of 12 points from the opening level, before the Bureau report.

LOCAL MARKET.

The local market re-opened at 8-15 p.m. at Rs. 213 for Broach A|M delivery but in sympathy with easier New York advices prices declined to Rs. 210. Business was at a standstill at 9-30

(Continued on page 8.)

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P R 8195

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NOTICE

THE TATA CONSTRUCTION COY. LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

TEN SHARES of the above Company bearing Nos. 27769 to 27778 (both inclusive) standing in the name of the late Mr. BHAGCHAND ISARDAS have been either LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said shares should be notified to the Registered Office of the Company, Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within one month from this date. If no claim is received within this time, duplicate share certificates will be issued.

The Tata Construction Co. Ltd.
B.D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th Nov. 1932.
5759.

Notice To Consignees

S. S. "BORNEO MARU"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 9th November, 1932, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
BENNETT & CO.

Public Notices

The Central India Spinning, Weaving And Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,

NOTICE

THE 58TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1932, at 4-0 p. m. (S. T.) in Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Directors' Report, declare dividends, elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation and two Directors in place of those who retire under Article 115, and to appoint two Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
AGENTS,
By their Constituted Attorney,
M. N. KUKA,
Bombay, 1st November, 1932.
5764

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RLY. CO. LTD.
(In voluntary Liquidation.)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the MEETING of the share-holders advertised to be held on 9th inst. could not be held for want of quorum, and therefore the adjourned Meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) in the Company's Office.

41, Medows Street, Fort.
Bombay, 9th November, 1932.
For The Ambaji Taranga Lt. Rly. Co. Ltd
in Vol. Liquidation.
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
5765

Proclamation

BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby Proclaim and give notice that the Fifth Sessions of 1932 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, 1932, at 11 O'Clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within its jurisdiction.

For further particulars see Bombay Government Gazette, Part II, dated 3rd November, 1932 at page 2170.

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 7th November, 1932
5752.

AUCTION SALES

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GUNBOAT JACK TO FIGHT PAT MILLS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Gunboat Jack, champion of all weights in the East and Far East, is due to meet Pat Mills in a boxing contest at the Grand Hotel on Thursday.

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EXTRA LEVY ON PORT TRUST CHARGES

Indian Chamber's Protest

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have addressed the following letter to the Bombay Port Trust regarding the 12-1/2 per cent. surcharge recently levied by the Port Trust:—

I am directed by my Committee to address you in connection with the levy of a 12-1/2 per cert. surcharge to the Port Trust charges from 1st October. They note from the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the Port Trust that the representatives of the Chamber were opposed to the proposal and that the same was passed by the Board in spite of their protests.

My Committee have, time and again, pointed out the necessity for larger representation of Indian Commerce on the Port Trust, so that such proposals to which the entire Indian commercial community is opposed may not be given effect to, as has been done in the present case; and such instances go to strengthen their claim for adequate and effective representation on the Trust.

This additional levy is imposed on the trade and commerce and the city at a time when, as has been accepted by all, trade is still suffering from the blightening effects of a comparatively long period of depression. There has not been so far any sign of a revival and at such a time, my Committee submit, one would have expected the Port Trust, instead of adding to the difficulties of the trade by increase in charges, to try if the burden of such charges could be reduced.

Furthermore, recently there has been considerable diversion of traffic from the Bombay Port, and the Port Trust authorities themselves have recognised the seriousness of such a diversion and have expressed their anxiety to see the same ended. It has been suggested that the high scale of Port charges is one of the reasons leading to such a diversion. When there is already a feeling of "dissatisfaction on the scale of Bombay charges, any increase in the same, my Committee submit, will only help to further divert the traffic and add to the discontent referred to above.

UNNECESSARY ADJUSTMENT

My Committee recognise that there has been a deficit in the Port Trust revenues, and that the need for balancing the same is imminent. They are constrained to observe that the Trust authorities should have tried to make the necessary adjustments in their finances, by making substantial economies in their expenditure and not by imposing fresh taxation on the over-burdened trade, and incidentally helping, however unconsciously, the diversion of the traffic to other ports.

My Committee would like to sound a note of warning, both in the interest of the trade of the city and of the finances of the Port Trust, that this method of trying to bridge the gap in revenues by additional taxation is of doubtful utility. It may, on the other hand, drive the trade of the city to other quarters—a serious danger against which the need for being guarded is now greater than ever."

PROMISING RESULTS OF DHARWAR WILT RESEARCH SCHEME

Helping Cotton Growers To Fight A Deadly Enemy

The Publicity Officer of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. writes:—

Very heavy loss has been caused to the Indian Cotton Crop by the disease known as wilt. The danger has been so great that the Indian Central Cotton Committee, with the co-operation of Provincial Directors of Agriculture, took urgent measures to prevent further ravages.

Several important schemes for fighting wilt have been launched by the Committee, one of these being at Dharwar where a careful study has been made of the disease under varying conditions of soil factors that help or hinder its attack on the cotton plant. Measures to render the soil unfavourable for the disease such as variations in the kind of soil, in moisture, in aeration in soil reaction were of no use. Organic matter such as cattle manure, cake and green manures tended to check the disease at a later stage in the growth of the plant. This is important because a loss of 25 to 30 per cent of seedlings is not as serious as a loss of 10 per cent of the maturing crop. It is a soil borne disease and is mainly carried through the cotton seed. The fungus is found pretty deep in the soil (up to 20 inches) and the soil temperature below 12 inches does not go above the average of 30 deg. C. The fungus, therefore. once introduced in the soil can remain for a number of years. It has been known to survive for seven years in a field which was not sown with susseptible cotton during the period. Temperature studies of the fungus show that it ran tolerate a wide range from 18 to 40 deg. C with an optimum at about 28 deg. C and its thermal death point is beyond 45 deg. C. The disease is most aggressive at temperature 20 to 25 deg. C, decreases with the rising temperatures 28 to 31 deg. C and is completely checked at 32 deg. C and above. The fungus has not been known to attack any other crop except cotton.

BREEDING OF RESISTANT TYPES.

Perhaps the most important branch of wilt investigation in Dharwar is the breeding and testing of resistant types—which is easily the best remedial measure. A cross known as Jayawant between Dharwar 1 (a heavy yielding type susceptible to the disease) and Dharwar 2 (a resistant but poor yielder) besides being resistant, has all the good qualities of Dharwar 1, heavy yield, ginning percentage and spinning quality. The Indian Central Cotton Committee is financing a scheme for the rapid extension of this type in the tract.

Among the several wilt resistant types under observation two strains isolated from Kumpta (i.e. Dharwar 2 and Kumpta wilt resistant) and Comilla 4-2—a new selection have proved to be superior.

INFLUENCE OF SOIL TEMPERATURE.

From the practical point of view the following are some of the main conclusions that have been arrived at in this wilt Research:—

The most important discovery is the close connection between the soil temperature and virulence of attack. The disease is most severe at temperature 20 to 27 deg. C, decreases at 28 to 31 deg. C and is completely checked at 32 deg. C and above. Though this fact cannot be made use of in devising control measures under field conditions, it is still an important step in answering some of the preliminary problems in relation to environment and production of cotton wilt. It has enabled us to ascertain the reason of the difference in the incidence of wilt in the Bombay-Karnatak, Khandesh and Berars where it is serious and in the North Gujarat, Sind and the Punjab where it is absent. From a practical point of view this discovery has been utilised in evolving the special technique for production of wilt resistant cottons which the breeder can adopt with considerable saving of time and expense. The method consists in raising plants in pot culture under optimum disease conditions and survivals of such vigorous tests are then transferred to field conditions for propagation.

EARLY SOWING FOR KARNATAK

The temperature factor could also be utilised by the breeder in testing his resistant cottons under field conditions. In the Karnatak the sowing time of cotton begins from the middle of August. Conditions for wilt production, however, are most favourable from June to the end of September because the soil temperature of this period is at its optimum for disease. The susceptible period of the crop to disease could therefore be prolonged by making the sowing earlier than August in order to expose the plants to all possible conditions of infection.

In the seasonal sowing experiment the early plantings irrespective of their greater attack of wilt have given higher yields. Though it is a side issue of the wilt question it is an important contribution to the cotton crop in general. By varying the sowing date of the crop the yield could be appreciably increased.

The other outstanding discovery is the way in which the disease spreads from place to place. The possibility of the disease being carried through the seed has been conclusively proved. This research should therefore enable the authorities to frame the policy of seed distribution so as to avoid spread of the disease to new areas.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Around And About The Theatre Land

and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration are yet practically and systematically unexplored The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage. music and dancing, literature, painting, settings scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Langnage Of Drama

Essential For The Talkies

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

The movies have really moved from their silent phase of growth, although the producers and the directors of Indian talking pictures seem to be still unconscious of the phenomenon. They are still exploiting, if not altogether struggling with the talkies as a God-send novelty.

* * * *

But even the most reactionary or rather conservative amongst them could easily realise that the days of "Alam-Ara" and "Shirin-Farhad" are over, once and for ever. The novelties will soon be outworn as novelties. And, the glorious weeks of repeated programmes will soon depend on factors other than those encompassed by the maximum number of sing-song noise, cheap "gazals" varied with excruciating ground noise.

* * * *

Fortunately, one of the healthy signs of the recovery of sanity amongst Indian producers could be observed in the tendency to increase the pictures with social, comic and historic interest rather than pictures of pure mythology and heroic legends.

* * * *

But this healthy change would not be naturally, of lasting benefit if the change implies no more than a change in mere novelties The change must indicate, if it is to prove effective and ultimately fruitful, the careful search of dramatic elements of the pictured story.

* * * *

The camera, as handled in Indian studios is, no doubt, developing on appreciable efficiency and significant manipulation. But the "sets" the costumes and not seldom the players appear to be tangibly and sadly detached from the story-building necessities of the picture.

* * * *

More obvious than these apparent deficiencies is the dialogue one usually listens to in Indian talkies. It is seldom a dialogue. It is more often than not a "semi-soliloquy". That shortcoming must disappear. And, the dialogue must be so constructed as to render the language of living drama The question of an all-Indian language has become for the talkies more than for politicians, a vital industrial and economic problem. It is, no doubt, important For it affects directly the outlay and returns of the industry.

* * * *

Not less important however, is the language which could build up and translate drama. The dramatic incidents that lead to the evolution and end of the drama should be considered as important as the dramatic "atmosphere' The Indian producers must now learn and employ the language of drama

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Crash!

There is a rending, tearing sound as, watching a movie thriller, you see an aeroplane dive into the ground. Propeller splinters fly in a thousand different directions as the nose of the plane buries itself, deep into the earth. Then, calmly, a motion-picture star is dragged from the wreckage, and you lean back more easily in your theatre seat and breathe a sigh of relief. It has been a thrilling moment, even for you as a motion-picture fan.

In the ten years I have been flying for pictures it has been my work to perform "stunts." and also to "wash out" aeroplanes, in the endeavour to give the film public thrilling moments.

Perhaps you would be interested in finding out just how I do these smashes at speeds of from eighty to a hundred and ten miles per hours? What is the history of the intentional crash? And just how did I happen to turn destructiveness to a constructive channel?

For a crash, or a "stunt," is a serious thing. For those who watch, it is a fascinating, thrilling exhibition; for me, it is life or death

There is no reason why I should escape unharmed; I am not invincible. I am subject to the same perils of life and death as everyone else,, and liable to the same injuries. I like to live. I am not attempting suicide.

These articles will give you an idea of my feelings, my thoughts, of the precautions that I take. At least they will remove some of the doubts that you may have about spectacular flying stunts, and about aviation in motion pictures.

MOVIES STUNTS.

I had given up commercial flying and had put in several years "stunting" for the movies in Hollywood. I was making a picture called "Wide Open." It was one of the earliest air-thrill pictures I was chosen to do the thrills. Among other things I was suposed to do a drop from one aeroplane to another.

The producers wanted to use a rope ladder; I wanted nothing but the standard equipment found on any aeroplane. At first they were opposed to this because of the added risk, and because I could not definitely assure them that we should produce the results desired in the script. But their doubts were [illegible] in their eagerness to [illegible] thrill that had seldom b[illegible] attempted

For pilots I[illegible]r Goebel. who has sinc[illegible]ed himself by flying [illegible]nd California, to [illegible] Islands, and Fran[illegible]d Frank Clark. Th[illegible]recognized as bein[illegible]st daring pilots in[illegible]ars they, together[illegible]rphy and myself, [illegible]ged in thrill-n[illegible]n-picture producti[illegible]

Natur[illegible] of the stunt da[illegible]e instan-

taneous co-ordination of judgment on the part of all of us.

It was arranged that Goebel was to keep an absolutely level course while Tomick flew his plane below. At that moment Clark had to be at one side and a little in front of my plane. When all of these conditions prevailed I would straighten my legs and drop to the plane underneath.

We left the ground in perfect formation. When we had sufficient altitude I climbed to the end of the wing and motioned Frank Tomick to swing into position. Already I noticed that Clark had assumed a great angle for photographing the stunt, I could see the cameraman standing up in the rear cockpit, his hand on the crank ready to start grinding the minute things began to look interesting.

As soon as the planes were in position I swung underneath the wing and looked my legs around the skid.

A moment later I let my hands go and there I hung, my arms pointed earthward, my head twisting from side to side as I watched the pilots endeavouring to bring the planes close enough for me to make the jump.

Clark was hovering close to my wing, ready to photograph my fall. Tomick was gradually pulling up from behind. A prettier piece of piloting would be hard to find, I thought, as I saw the flat top of the wing and heard the whining propeller behind me.

But it was taking considerable time to accomplish all of these details. The muscles of my legs were beginning to feel tired. They not only had to hold the entire weight of my body, but they had to combat the force of the wind and retain their grip on the bamboo skid.

STRIPS AND SHRTDS.

As a result of the upside-down position the blood had rushed to my head and eyes, somewhat destroying keen perception. The shirt that I was wearing had been whipped so hard that it was leaving me in strips and shreds.

Ageain as I looked at the lower side of the plane I suffered a peculiar sensation. Hanging from a plane in the air is an unnatural position; everything seems absolutely strange. Twisting my head far back, I motioned Tomick on. I don't know whether he saw me or not, more than likely not, since his mind was concentrated on getting the plane to an exact spot. At any rate, he was forcing his plane into a position a few feet below and behind me.

Then suddenly he forged quickly ahead. Instantly Clark did the same. It was a perfect formation. The wing tips of all planes seemed about to touch. The slightest movement of the controls in the wrong direction. no matter how delicate, would spell an end to everything.

The nose and leading edge of Tomick's plane were almost directly below me. The time was ripe to try the leap.

Unlocking my knees, I let my body slide down towards the earth. Only a few feet to go between me and the other plane, but if I miscalculated, there would be two thousand more to go before I stopped!

Wadhwan City.—Sjt. Kantilal Bhogilal of Patan who left worldly obligations and became a jain sadhu and chela of Ramvijayi named Kusumvijay living in the Upasara, Wadhwan City, on Tuesday night suddenly left the Upasaraya, discarded sadhu dress and put on worldly dress. The local Jain Youth League receiving information took his statement and sent him to Patan.

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A MOVE FOR BETTER MOVIES

Chicago Mayor's Effort

Motion picture producers who are not on the alert to assume responsibility for the effects of their output on public morals may soon find this responsibility assumed by the more enlightened section of public opinion. This is indicated by recent developments in Chicago. Mr. Anton J. Cermak, Mayor of that oft-maligned metropolis, has instructed the city's board of censorship to allow no more showings of gangster films.

Many Chicago parents will welcome this move to protect children from the evil suggestions which crime pictures offer. But the banning of such films may have a value even beyond this. For, as one member of the censorship board pointed out, not only children, but adults also, are unfavourably influenced by movies which show the workings of the criminal mentality and the method of criminals. Though in the end justice may prevail, it is felt that objectionable scenes, recurring as they do throughout most crime pictures, will outweigh in memory the "moral" ending.

Children, it is reasonably assumed, are likely to believe that if they were in the gangster's place they would have been smarter than he. and would not have fallen into the hands of the law. They are inclined to take an exaggerated view of the criminal's power and riches, and because of the risk he runs, to regard him as something of a hero. While adults may not be so misled at the movies, they at least become hardened to scenes of outrage and tend to become used to the thought of law-breaking and immoral living.

There has been much theorzing as to what responsibility vendors of entertainment should assume with regard to protecting their audiences from mental contamination. A few recognize the great educational potentialities of the screen and are attempting to use them for the public good. Others wish only to give the public "what it wants"—or what it seems most willing to pay for. They fail to recognize that a large part of this public patronizes the motion picture not because of, but in spite of its many descents into vulgarity.

Some day it may be more widely recognised among producers that Shakespeare was right when he said: "The play's the thing" Then dependence for public support will no longer be put upon salacious allusions and scenes of violence and license. Until such time, thoughtful citizens must protect themselves against some producers' desire for profit. Some already seek to do this by sacrificing whatever pleasure they now get out of the cinema. thus telling theatre managers via the box office that they demand cleaner films. Others are making this clear to the motion picture profession by word of mouth and pen, and by supporting heartily all civic attempts to keep the theatres fit for their children and themselves.

WEDDING-CAKE FOR JUDGE

BIRMINGHAM, (By Mail.)

Mr. Justice McCardie has received a small box addressed in a feminine hand and containing a tiny piece of home-made wedding-cake

It was the token of a woman's gratitude for the way in which he helped the dictates of humanity to override the hard formalities of the Statute Book.

At the Birmingham Assizes in the summer Mr. Justice McCardie granted her a decree nisi to be speeded up and made absolute in two months instead of six, so that she could marry the man she loved and legitimise the child whose birth she was expecting.

She told them how she had been deserted by her first husband, and had fallen in love with the young widower.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

A convocation for conferring degrees on the graduates of 1932 in Arts, Science, Law, Oriental Learning and Theology, will be held at the Benares Hindu University at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday, December 17.

Candidates for degrees are requested to inform the Registrar of their intention to attend the Convocation on or before December 5, 1932. and to be present at the University Office at 11 a.m. on the Convocation Day. No candidate who has not send in prior information to the Registrar by December 5, will be admitted to the Convocation.

Academical robes will be supplied on payment of fee of Rs. 3/- Diplomas to absentees will be issued on receipt of a fee of Rs. 10/-.

Death Of Udvada Priest

(From A Correspondent).

UDVADA, Nov. 8.

Mehernosjee Framjee Dastur. father of the Grand Priest. Dastur Feroz Khorasji died here on the 7th instant. The funeral ceremony will be held here on Wednesday at 1 p.m.

Health Of Bombay

During the 45th week ended 5th inst., the total mortality 474 was 71 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.2 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 45th week of 1932 when the mortality was 505 and death rate 22.6. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 was 509 and death rate 20.8.

Out of the total deaths, 145 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Small-pox caused 8 attacks and 5 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING EXAM.: The following students have passed the Social Workers' Training Class Examination held in September 1932 under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay:—

1. Mr. S. G. Varadkar; 2. Miss I. Childs, 3. Mr. Y. V. Narasinham; 4. Mr. Simon Hurry; 5. Miss N. Paulickpulle; 6. Miss. V. Hurry; 7. Mr. Z. A. Quraishi; 8. Miss I. Ross; 9. Mr. S. G. Ranez 10. Mr. A. S. Gokharkar; 11. Mr. V. V. Sanzgiri; 12 M. A. X. Coelho 13. Mrs. S. Sharangpani; 14. Mr. Y. J. Tarapore; 15. Mr. M. Amjad Ali; 16. Mr. D. B. Rege; 17. T. H. Bhatt; 18. Mr. V. H. Merchant; 19. H. R. Singh.

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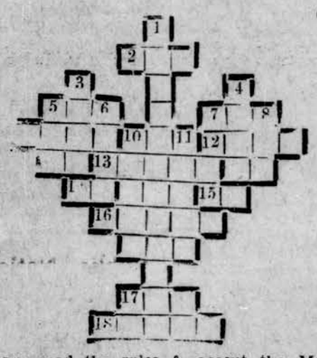
1st Prize Rs. 1,000 — 2nd Prize Rs. 500

Dict. used Chamber's 20th Century.
Last date of posting 21 Nov 1932.

CLUES ACROSS:—
2. Steal.
9. The papal dignity.
10. To freeze.
12. Evil.
13. Otherwise
14. Completely
15. After death.
16. A certainty (Jumb.)
17. Access..
18. Total 80301.



CLUES DOWN:—
1. Living on roots.
3. A hill-slope.
4. Urn.
5. A sweet-heart.
6. A police-man.
7. A small broom.
8. A swamp.
10. The lower part of the smaller intestine.
11. Rise of the tide in a river.

Note:—I have read the rules & accept the Manager's decisions as final and legally binding. The above note must be written below every solution by the senders.

Name (in block letters) and address (in full) .....

RULES

(1) The first prize will be awarded to the correct solution and the second prize for solutions with one error. When ties occur prizes are equally divided. Prizes may be increased, decreased or combined as entries permit.
(2) A correct solution is one which agrees letter for letter with the key solution deposited with 'Kamala' office.
(3) Entries once sent cannot be altered.
(4) Entry fees must strictly accompany solutions. Stamp and cheques will be refused.
(5) Entries should be sent strictly by post and remittances by Money Orders.
(6) On no account will fees once received be refunded or adjusted to our future competitions.
(7) No responsibility can be accepted for the entries that may be delayed, lost or misled in transit.
(8) Solutions will be accepted on plain paper in any readable form.
(9) Results will be announced within a fortnight after the closing date, either in this paper or separately as it will suit the management.
(10) Time allowed for rescrutiny two weeks after the announcement of the result. Fees for rescrutiny is As. 12, which must be sent by M.O.
(11) Unnecessary correspondence will not be attended to.
(12) No elimination competition will be held.
(13) The decision of the management in all matters of this competition must be accepted as final and legally binding throughout.

Solutions and M. O. must be addressed to:—
The Manager,
THE KAMALA CROSS WORDS,
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Bombay Cotton Market

DANGER OF HIGH PARITY OF INDIAN COTTON

More American Cotton To India

Bombay, Nov. 9.

The local market opened to-day at Rs. 212 for Broach A./M. and declined to Rs. 211/4 on nervous long liquidation on reported success of Roosevelt. Later on prices advanced on rumoured success of Mr. Hoover. There was heavy short covering and Japanese firms were free buyers. Prices suddenly advanced to Rs. 215/12 when long liquidation checked the improvement on confirmation of Mr. Roosevelt's success. Prices declined about one rupee.

The local market has become highly speculative and prices are keeping unduly high. It is reported that there exists a straddle business between Bombay and Liverpool to the extent of about a quarter million bales. Heavy short interest created on account of these straddle sales in the local market is often resulting in scarcity of contracts and the market assumes artificial strength which will be impossible to maintain long.

It is reported that owing to comparatively higher prices demanded by local dealers for good cotton, several mills have diverted their attention to purchases of American Cotton.

So far total purchases from the beginning of the season to date including from local stocks of American cotton are estimated about 20,000 bales. While this action on the part of the mills is not desirable, the responsibility lies on the cotton trade for demanding unduly high prices for Indian Cotton. Continuance of the present parity will attract more American cotton at the expense of good Indian cotton and ultimately accumulation of stocks of Indian cotton, will depress prices doing more harm to cotton growers.

The Indian cotton crop is now about to move in volumes and this is the time when it needs more support by steady offtake. If prices remain attractive there will be satisfactory demand for our cotton, otherwise present parity will ultimately do more harm to cotton growers.

The local market ruled quiet later on scattered long liquidation, and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 214/12.
Oomra D/J 192.
Oomra March 191/8
Bengal D/J. 172/12.
Bengal March 173/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, November 9.

November	204.20—2 00
February	202.90—3.90
May	200.60—4.10

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 9.

Bengal Superfine	175
Bengal Fine	170
Bengal F.G.	165
Sindh-Punjab Fine	170
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	165
Wardha-Hingt Fine	200
Nagpur-Savner Fine	200
Yeotmal Fine	195
Arvi Fine	195
Ellichpur Fine	195
Amraoti Fine	190
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	190
Mulkapur Fine	185
Khandesh Fine	183
Muthia F.G.	175
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	185
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	188
Ujjain(Shujaulpur F.G.	185
Broach F.G.	210
Punjab|American	205
Punjab|American mix	195
Cambodia	265
Miraj|Sangli	213
Compta Good	220
Bagalkot	210
Busoga	320
Kampala	330

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh		8,621
Central India	58	9,365
Barsi and Nagar		7,034
Hyderabad-Gaorani	48	2,282
Berar	179	14,679
Central Provinces	49	3,294
Total Oomras	334	45,275
Dholera		34,153
N.-W. Provinces		1,227
Rajputana	157	6,883
Sind-Punjab	112	2,531
Broach		3,896
Coompta & Dharwar	77	28,461
Westerns-Northerns	6	32,232
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,432
Persian		2,135
American		4,134
Egyptian and African		17,231
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		
Total	686	135,596

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

1st Sept. to 3rd Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,490	59,915
Japan & China	1,558	120,110
Coast Ports		2,577
Upicountry by Rail		19,176
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		8,264
Total	3,028	210,042

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Rise In Steel Shares

Bombay, Nov. 9.

The Share Bazar was closed to-day for clearing purposes. Some business in Tata Steel ordinary shares was reported. There was keen demand form Tata Steel 2nd Preference shares at Rs. 59/8 and ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 33,12.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 9.

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	56 12 0
November delivery	56 13 0
December delivery	57 3 0
Sovereigns Ready	19 3 0
November delivery	19 3 3
December delivery	19 3 6
Tejimandi Silver Nov.	0 8 0
Tejimandi Silver Dec.	1 5 0
Tejimandi Sovereigns Nov.	0 3 0
Tejimandi Sovereigns Dec.	0 5 0

LONDON PRODUCI

LONDON, November 8.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f ton £11/12/6 Nov/Dec. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton £12/2/6 Nov/Dec sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent £11/17/6 Nov/Dec sellers.

LINSEED

LONDON, November 8.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton, £10/13/9 Nov/Dec sellers.

Linseed La plata c.i.f. Hull ton, £8/16/3 Nov/Dec sellers

Linseed Bombay (London) ton, £11/12/6 Nov/Dec nominal

LINSEED OIL

LONDON, November 8.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt. 16/4½ November sellers.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt. Jan/Apl paid.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE

LONDON, November 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes £23/9 November sellers

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. cargoes £23/9 Jan/Feb. sellers

Wheat South Australian Parcels 26/3 November sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels No offers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov 8.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £14-1/8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register £119.1/4.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £8-1/4.

National Bank of India £43.

Funding Loan, 4 per cent. £108-3/8.

Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. £99.3/8.

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £55.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £75-1/2.

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent., Sterling Loan £87.

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent., Sterling Loan £105.1/2.

Consols, 2-1/2 per cent. £76.

War Loan, 5 per cent. £98.7/8.

Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. £109.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New Cork, November 8.

Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 Quality) Spot 8.

LONDON RUBBER

LONDON, November 8.

Smoked sheet Standard lb. Spot 2-23/32 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

LONDON, November 8.

Java sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard:—No. 25

C. & F. Calcutto:—

Nov/Dec 8/1-1/2 sellers.

C. & F Bombay:—

Nov0Dec. per cwt. 7/9-3/4 sellers

C. & F. Karachi:—

Nov0Dec. per cwt. 7/9-3/4 sellers

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

F. P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 7-11-32	3458000	3949000
Receipts Yesterday 7-11-32	61000	63000
Exports to date 7-11-32	2298000	2068000
Stock at Ports 4-11-32	4329000	4435000
Stock Interior Towns 4-11-32	2133000	1904000
Stock Liverpool 4-11-32	727000	687000
Quantity in Sight 4-11-32	5509000	6261000
Quantity out of Sight 4-11-32	3298000	3231000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 9.

B.C. RATE—
T.T. 1|6 3|32.
D.D. 1|6 3|32.

LONDON BANKS SELLING—
T.T. 1|6 1|8—5|32 Ready.
D.D 1|6 5|32.
T.T. 1|6 1|8 Jany.

LONDON BANKS BUYING—
T.T. 1|6 3|16
D.D. 1|6 7|32
3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 Febry.
3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 March|April.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T.T. 402.

NEW YORK BANKS SELLING—
T.T. 399 1|2.

NEW YORK BANKS BUYING—
T.T. 397.

PARIS BANKS SELLING—
D.D 634.

PARIS BANKS BUYING—
D.D. 644.

AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING—
D.D. 61 3|4.

JAPAN BANKS SELLING—
T.T. 83 1|2.

JAPAN BANKS BUYING—
60 Days 80.

HONGKONG BANKS SELLING—
D.D. 92 5|8.

SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING—
D.D. 121 1|4.

SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING—
D.D. 154 5|8.

JAVA BANKS SELLING—
D.D. 61 7|8.

CROSS RATES—
New York|London: Closed 8th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|9 13|16 9th inst.
Japan|London 1|2 7|8 9th inst.
London|Paris 84.25 8th inst.
London|Belgium 23.80 8th inst.
London|Switzerland 17.16 8th inst.
London|Italy 64.50 8th inst.
London|Berlin 13|96 8th inst.
London|Holland 8.22 1|2 8th inst.
London|Stockholm 18.90 8th inst.
London|New York 3.30 3|4 8th inst.

TONE of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

GOLD—
7th inst. £6|4|9 1|2; 8th inst. £6|4|8.

SILVER LONDON—
Ready 18 1|4 7th inst.; 18 3|8 8th inst.
Forward 18 3|8 7th inst.; 18 1|2 8th inst.

SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 27 9|16 7th inst.; 8th inst. Closed.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos. 23|32 per cent. 7th inst.; 23|32 per cent. 8th inst.
6 Mos. 1 1|32 per cent. 7th inst.; 1 1|32 per cent. 8th inst.

BANK RATES—
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.

TONE:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 9.

TAXABLES.

	Rs. as.
3½ p.c. G. P. Notes	74-0
4 p.c. 1931|36 Conv	98-0
4 p.c. 1934|37 Loan	97-4
4 p.c. 1960|70 Loan	85-0
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100-3
4½ p.c. 1955/69 Loan.	94-10
5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan	100-4
5 p.c 1930|44 Loan	100-13
5 p.c 1940|45 Loan	100-14
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101-2
5-1|2 p.c 1938|40	103-4
6 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds	101-4
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	105-0

TAXFREES.

	Rs as
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	106-4
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101-4
6½ p.c. 1935 B D L	106-4

STATE LOANS.

	Rs. as.
4-1|2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	104-3
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	102-12

Lowest Rs. 7511|6.

CORPORATION LOANS

TAXABLES.

	Rs.as
4 p.c. B P.T. 1974	78-0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	77-0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	95-0
6 p.c. M Deb. 1961	106-0
6 p.c K.P.T. 1956	105-8
6-1|2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	104-10

TALL TALK ABOUT INDIA'S HOARDED SILVER AGAIN

Will Rise In Price Of Silver Improve British Trade With India And China?

MR. N. CHAMBERLAIN DISBELIEVES SIR R. HORNE'S THEORY

The Difficulties Of Adopting Bimetallism

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The House of Commons adopted without division the Labour motion expressing Parliament's concern in the present volume of unemployment, and welcoming all measures of dealing with it.

The debate was noteworthy in a long statement Mr. Neville Chamberlain rebutted the arguments in favour of bimetalism stressing the fact that the supplies of silver were inadequate, and the central banks would certainly not agree to accept certain proportion of silver at a fixed ratio to gold.—

N CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO SIR R. HORNE

LONDON, Nov. 8.

In his final speech on the unemployment debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Neville Chamberlain replied to the speech by Sir Robert Horne, in which the latter had suggested that wholesale commodity prices might be effected either by restricting the supplies of commodities or by alteration in the amount of monetary gold available as being the standard by which their value was measured.

Sir R. Horne had suggested that as there was deficiency in gold due to much of its being sterilised in reserves, in particular countries we should supplement the supply of gold by bringing silver into account. He had added that the rise in the price of silver would very much improve our trade with India and China.—

THE HOARDS THEORY.

Mr. Chamberlain saw difficulties in accepting the theory that the rise in price of silver would increase trade with India and China. He said that China had silver currency, and India had not. Therefore, as far as India was concerned the theory must be based on the assumption that the rise in value of the hoards of silver in India would enable India to do larger trade with other countries. A large portion of hoards in India was not in monetary form, but in the form of ornaments, bracelets, etcetera. In the past India had steadily increased those hoards, and had not used them as a means of purchasing goods but for establishing social status. Examination of variations in the price of silver in recent years did not yield evidence in the figures of Indian imports that she utilised the hoards of silver, when the price of silver rose, to buy more goods from other countries.

CHINA'S POSITION.

As regards China, the position was slightly different because China had silver currency, and if silver rose the value of China's currency rose, as also China's purchasing power; but then China's selling power decreased. Again in the case of China he did not find in the figures that they bore out the view that the change in the value of silver made a corresponding difference in the value of Chinese imports. Imports into China fell only by 10 per cent. during the period when silver fell by 27 per cent. Without being dogmatic, he was unable to convince himself that the rise in the price of silver would have this valuable effect on the trade in Lancashire with China and India.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSAL.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the proposal was that central banks should agree (which was very doubtful) to accept certain proportion of silver at a fixed ratio to gold and the price of silver should be its market price. The market price would not induce the hoards of silver from India and China, which required silver for currency. Supposing we raised the price of silver to two shillings an ounce, and thus got one thousand million ounces, which was the highest possible figure, that would mean an addition only of an equivalent of 100 million sterling gold to the available supplies of 2,500 millions. That would be two per cent. too small to have an appreciable effect and even the annual supplies of silver were not going to add to the visible supplies of gold by more than 2 per cent. He did not see, therefore, how bringing silver to the help of gold in the present circumstances of the world was going effectively to help.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

Local Selling And Covering

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Yesterday both New York and New Orleans Cotton Futures Markets were closed on account of the election. The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 4 points against an expected decline of 7 points. There was scattered Continental and Far Eastern buying. Later on the market reacted on selling by local house and later on short covering. The market closed steady at a decline of 3 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 4 pts at 5.60d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton Futures Section was steady and closed at a decline of 2 points with January 6.94 and March 5.05.

Egyptian Cotton Futures ring was active with short covering and Sakels closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points. Uppers Futures declined 1 to 2 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Future Market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points.

The market is awaiting result of the election and the Bureau Report. The forecast of the official report based on the average of various private estimates is [illegible] bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

LIVERPOOL.—Steady buying by trade. Feeling more confident. Think well of the market in the long run.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

	10-10 A M. Quotations	To-day's Price.
November		5.34—03
December 1932	5.32	5.33—03
January, 1933		5.32—03
February, 1933		5.32—03
March, 1933	5.35	5.34—03
April 1933		5.35—03
May, 1933	5.37	5.37—03
June 1933		5.37—03
July, 1933		5.38—03
August 1933		5.40—03
September 1933		5.40—03
October, 1933		5.41—03
November		5.42—03
Middling Spot		5.60—04

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

Sakellaridis November	7.67
December	7.64
January, 1933	7.72
March, 1933	7.80
May, 1933	7.87
July, 1933	7.93
October 1933	8.04
F. G. F. Spot	7.98

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.16
Broach, Fine, (Good Staple)	5.28
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.40
C. P. Oomra Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.25
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.40
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.55
Bengal, Good	4.47
Bengal Fully Good	4.57
Bengal Fine	4.67
Scinde, Fully Good	4.57
Bengal, Fine	4.67
Scinde, Superfine	4.77

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, November 8.

T T London on Berlin	13.94
T T London on Amsterdam	9.22-3/4
T T London on Brussels	28.30½
T T London on Madrid	40.40
T T London on Milan	84.53
T T London on Berne	17.16½
T T London on Paris	84.28
T T London on New York closing rate	3.30-11/16

LONDON METAL

London, Nov 8.

Copper Brazjers £44-1/2
Yellow Metal £38.1/6.
Spelter, hard Indian Brands £15-1/4.
Corrugated sheets, 24 Gauge. £16.1/8.
Tin English Ingots £156.

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN MILL MADE PIECEGOODS

ISSUED BY The Millowners' Association, Bombay

Vol III No. I. BOMBAY, Nov. 2

GREY GOODS

(Note:—The prices mentioned below are ex-mill prices.)

GREY LONGCLOTH

Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark	Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. A. P.
Bombay Dyeing	S. quality	.....	4/12/7
Burhanpur Tap.i	3501	B.T.M.	Not Mfg.
Coimbatore	78	Electric Light	7/0/0
Colaba Land	6	Horse	6/4/0
Currimbhoys	91½	Mahal	5/11/3
Crown Mill	13½	Kallamardhan	6/9/0
David Mill	1105	V—quality	5/0/6
Hindoostan	8705	Tigers	6/14/0
Jacob Sassoon		Char Minar	6/8/9
Mysore Spg.	348	Two—Bird	11/1/9
New G. Eastern	6	Horse & Umbrella	6/4/0
Rachel Sassoon	5803	.....	5/15/9
Sholapur Mill	1409	.....	5/15/6
Western India	BBB134	Cocoanut Tree	6/14/0

GREY SHIRTING

Apollo Mill	3525	Pyala	5/10/0
Berar Mfg.	13½13½	Pushpavati	6/3/9
Bombay Dyeing	138½	.....	5/10/0
Century	3825	Bugle	5/7/0
Century	12500	Man & Globe (narrow)	6/1/1½
Century	15100	Man & Globe (W.de)	7/0/1½
Crown Mill	140½	Tijori	6/4/0
Currimbhoys	1215	Dog	7/0/6
David Mill	404	S—quality	4/5/3
E.D. Sassoon	91|91½	.....	5/5/0
Edward Sassoon	6404	(lightweight)	5/6/0
Framji Petit	3625	Pehlwan	5/1/0
Framji Petit	(X-quality)	Varghoda	4/7/3
Framji Petit	92½	Parsee	5/5/6
New G. Eastern	1305	Lion Rampant	6/0/0
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady	5/8/0
Tata Mill	335	Darji	6/0/0
Western India	1404	Sundari	6/4/0

GREY SHEETING

Colaba Land	1300	Rising Sun	6/0/0
Manchester	MM1215	.....	7/0/9
Victoria	111	.....	5/9/3
Victoria	1111	.....	4/10/6

GREY DOMESTICS

Colaba Land	12	Rising Sun	8/0/0
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	7/14/0
Currimbhoys	10000	Post Box	5/1/0
Mysore Spg.	2700	Two—Bird	10/2/9
New G. Eastern	1215	Cocoanut Tree & Lion	8/0/0
Svadeshi Mill	34100	Kamal	17/6/0
Tata Mill	3508	Darji	14/4/0

GREY CHADAR

			(per pair.)
Ahmedabad Advance (plain)	1406	Bull	1/15/6
Ahmedabad Advance (twill)	5055	.....	1/9/6
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX	Tiger	1/6/4
Crown Mill	1215	Tijori	1/10/3
Currimbhoys	801	Mahal	1/4/6
Mysore Spinning	220	Two—Bird	1/9/0
Mysore Spinning	340	Hiralaxmi	1/13/9
Rachel Sassoon	1215	Hiralaxmi	1/10/3
Sholapur	245	.....	1/8/5
Svadeshi	5050	Kamal	1/10/6
Tata Mill	650	Darji	1/12/0

GREY DRILLS

			(Per piece.)
Currimbhoys	1212s	Tiger	4/12/6
Manchester	222	.....	6/14/0
Mysore Spinning	1526	Two—Bird	10/5/6
Victoria	4130½	.....	6/0/3

GREY DHOTIES

			(per pair.)
Ahmedabad Advance	1940	Bull (N.B.)	1/15/6
Ahm. Advance (Series)	1112	Ganga Utaran	2/11/6
Berar Mfg.	319	Tiger (P.B.)	1/10/0
Bombay Dyeing		.....	1/3/3
Burhanpur Tapti	4819	B.T.M.	1/10/9
Century	201-1/4	Swallow	Not quoted
Crown	81/81	Tijori	1/9/3
Currimbhoys	61900	Mahal	1/12/9
Hindustan	3144	.....	1/8/0
Indian Mfg.	1899	Lady at Toilet	1/10/0
Jacob Sassoon	931	Shield	1/8/4
Khandesh	1438	.....	1/6/6
Meyer Sassoon	2061	Apple (N.B.)	1/11/3
Mysore Spinning	M884295	Two—Bird	1/3/9
New Kaiser	5588	Bharat Janani	1/10/9
Rachel Sassoon	501	.....	1/2/8
Sholapur	4909	.....	2/6/1
Svadeshi	2461	Kamal	2/5/9
Tata Mill	1236	Darji	2/1/0
Victoria Mill	140	.....	1/4/9
Western India	2149	Western India	1/7/0

USE OF INDIAN STEEL BARS

Announcement In Commons

LONDON, Nov. 8.

In the House of Commons, with reference to the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, Mr. Runciman announced that there were no provisions under which the Government could grant guarantees for the capital interest. He added that the arrangement satisfactory to both sides had been reached as regards the use of Indian steel bars by British concerns for the manufacture of galvanised sheets and tin plates for Indian market. He was unable to announce details of negotiations had not been completed by respective Governments.

LONDON [illegible]

LONDON, November 8.

Interest [illegible] p.c. Loan

Interest 7 [illegible] per cent.

Bank Bill [illegible]/64 per cent.

Bank Bills [illegible]/64 per cent

Fine Trade [illegible]

2-3/4 per cent

Fine Trade [illegible]

2-3/4 per cent

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

	Bales.
Central India	58
Hyderabad-Gaorani	48
Berar	179
Central Provinces	49
Rajputana	157
Sind-Punjab	112
Compta-Dharwar	77
Westerns-Northerns	6
Total Cotton	680
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,499
Linseed	1,029
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	44
Gingellyseed	1,047
Groundnuts	5,290
Castorseed	18
Rice	1,432
Myrabollams	53
Cottonseed	697
Mowraseed	17
Gram	944
Joowar	261
Maize	24
Bajree	574
	Tons.
Coal	2,006

LONDON GOLD

LONDON, November 8.

Bars Gold Fine per oz. £6/4/3

LONDON SILVER

Silver—Market Steady.

LONDON, November 8.

Spot	18—3/8
Forward	18—1/2

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.
Hindu—Kartak Shood 13, 1989
Muslim—Rajab 11, 1351.
Parsi—Khordad 5, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 42m.
Sunrise—6h. 4m.
Hightide—10-01, 22-56.
Lowtide —4-04, 16-18.
Phases of the moon—Full Moon 13th November 0h. 50m p.m. Last quarter 21st November 1h. 28m. p.m. New Moon 28th Nov. 6h. 13m. a.m.
FRIDAY, Nov. 11.
Armistice Day.
Commemoration Parade, Colaba Parade ground.
Parsi War Memorial Parade, 5-15 p.m.
Armistice Ball, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Concert in aid of Bai Ratanbai F. Pavri's institution, Royal Opera House, 5-30 p.m. Sir S. B. Billimoria presiding.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Unexpected Father" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Mayor's Nest," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Delicious." Daily at 6-30, and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Grand Hotel." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Midnight Sun" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee today, Thursday, 4 p.m.
PATHE—"One Hour With You." Daily at 3.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"A Holy Terror." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Hatily Dulhan." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES—
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Japan per S. S. "Malwa" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-0 p.m. on Thursday (10th instant.)

BOMBAY CITIZENS' EMERGENCY COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Bombay Citizens' Emerfency Committee will be held on Friday 11th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of Seth Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

On Tuesday, (15th inst.) at 7 p.m., Dr. A. T. Simeons, MD, will deliver a lecture on "Psychoanalysis" at the Blavatsky Lodge, near French Bridge, Chowpatty.

£5
For Cinema Seat
"Thousands of people had to be turned away from the Palace Theatre when
GRAND HOTEL
the most distinguished talkie of the year, was presented. First-comers in the queue had arrived the night before. And people offering as much as £5 for a seat—COULD NOT GET ONE."
("Daily Sketch" of 22-9-32)
ITS HAPPENING NOW AT BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE
THE CAPITOL
Daily at: 6-30 & 10 P.M.
VICKI BAUM'S
WORLD FAMOUS NOVEL
M-G-M'S Supreme Screen Triumph
GRAND HOTEL
GRAND HOTEL
GRAND HOTEL
STAR-STUDDED DAZZLE!
GRETA GARBO
JOAN CRAWFORD
JOHN & LIONEL
BARRYMORE
WALLACE BEERY
Directed By
EDMUND GOULDING
the English Director
RESERVE IN ADVANCE
Free List Absolutely Stopped.

THEFT OF WATER METERS

A Man Caught Red-haded

BOMBAY, Wednesday
The Colaba Police succeeded in arresting early this morning a man who is said to be responsible for a large number of thefts of Municipal water meters.

For the last few months the Bombay Municipality reported to the police thefts which were occurring almost daily of water meters. The thefts which occurred in different parts of the city not only caused loss but a good deal of inconvenience to the municipal departments.

It appeared that a gang was at work and apparently the meters which were made of brass were disposed of by them to second-hand dealers in brass metal. The Colaba Police kept a watch at the Military Quarters at Colaba and arrested a man named Bala Mia Patel. It is alleged that the man was arrested while actually removing a water meter from underground.

Further arrests are expected.

"WHOOPEE" AT KRISHNA CINEMA

Last Two Days

United Artists' super musical comedy "Whoopee" featuring the popular comedian Eddie Cantor is drawing packed houses at the Krishna Cinema, New Churney Road. It will finish its run on Friday.

The chief attraction of the picture is the fine singing and the comic acting of Eddie Cantor, besides the gorgeous dance-ensemble of a bevy of beauties from Ziegfeld Follies. It is a picture full of real entertainment.

Round By Municipal Commissioner

The Municipal Commissioner will visit each ward of the City in turn in company with the Councillors of the respective ward according to the following programme:—

A Ward at Near Old Colaba Station on 17/11/32 at 7/30 a.m. (B.T.)
B Ward at Musjid Bridge on 24/11/32 at 7/30 a.m. (B.T.)
C Ward at Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade on 1/12/32 at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)
D Ward at Gowalia Tank Tram Terminue on 8/12/32 at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)
E Ward at Byculla Fire Brigade Station on 15/12/32 at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)
F Ward at Central Vaccination Station near old Parel Tram Terminue on 12/1/33 at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)
G Ward at Western approach to the Tilak Bridge on 19/1/33 at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.)

Residents of each ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

Secretaries Training Class

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Cooperative Institute the Secretaries Training Class will begin from Thursday (10th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. in the Maratha High School (Near Opera House Tram Terminus) Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar, the Chairwomen of the Institute will deliver the "Inaugural Address" to the students in Marathi. No fees are charged for these lectures.

JAMSHED MILLS STRIKE ENDS.

The manager, Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd., writes:—

"With regard to the strike of the weavers of the Jamshed Mills an amicable settlement has been made between the B. G. K. Union representing, the weavers and the management of the mills and strike has been called off. The weavers have resumed work on Monday morning the 7th instant and mill is now working as before."

A JATHA REACHES GURUVAYOOR

Temple Entry Propaganda Tour On Foot

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 9.
Marching on foot about 250 miles from Guruvayoor, where Sjt. Kelappen fasted recently a "Jatha" of about 25 persons of almost all castes arrived at Trivandrum to-day in the course of temple entry propaganda a tour. The Jatha, which has been three weeks on the march, was received on the outskirts of Trivandrum by the local temple entry Committee and large crowds. It was escorted to the maidan in the heart of the town where a largely attended public meeting welcomed them and speeches, enthusiastically advocating temple entry, were made. —A. P.

Delhi Congress President's Fine

ATTACHMENT OF FIRM'S MONEY FOR RECOVERY CHALLENGED

PARTNER'S APPLICATION REJECTED BY HIGH COURT

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy on the Appellate side of the High Court heard an application in connection with the recovery by a warrant of attachment of the fine of Rs. 5000 imposed by the Additional First Class City Magistrate of Ahmedabad on Ranchhodlal Amratlal Seth who presided at the Delhi session of the Indian National Congress held some months ago in defiance of Government's ban.

PROHIBITED SESSION

Mr. Ranchohodlal Sheth is now in Nasik jail undergoing his sentence of 9 months awarded to him in addition to the above fine, for presiding at the prohibited session of the Congress, the offence having been tried under the Ordinance No. 2.

The present application is made by Mr. Girdharlal Amratlal, partner in the managing agency firm of the Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills, of which firm Mr. Ranchhodlal Sheth was also a partner.

The application stated that under a warrant of attachment issued by the Ahmedabad Magistrate, the firm's moneys were attached in lieu of the fine imposed on Mr. Ranchhodlal Sheth, in spite of the applicant's protest that Mr. Ranchhodlal had no interest in it. An application being made to the Magistrate. He called for the books of the firm but did not examine any responsible person of the firm and gave his decision against applicant.

In the High Court, the applicant was represented by Mr. Nanubhai K. Desai, Advocate, with Mr. Khandubhai R. Desai, Advocate, and Mr. S. G. Chitle, Advocate.

JUDGMENT

Their Lordships, in their judgment, observed that section 386(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code provided that the local Government may make rules regulating the manner in which warrants are to be executed, and for the summary determination of any claims made by any persons other than the offender in respect of any property attached in execution of such warrant.

Persuant to that power, the local Government, on June 9, 1932, made certain rules providing how the claims are to be dealt with, the enquiry being of a summary nature. Rule 11 says "Any person whose claim has been disallowed, in whole or in part, by a decision under rule 10, may within a period of one year institute a suit to establish any right which he claims in respect of the property in dispute; but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the decision shall be conclusive."

REJECTED.

The applicant now applies to us to entertain an application in revision against the decision of the magistrate. He has not made an application to the Sessions Judge, as he should have done according to the ordinary practice, and on that ground alone we would be justified in rejecting the application.

Proceeding, their Lordships referred to an agreement by the applicant's counsel that under section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the High Court has powers of revision over all subordinate courts, and, therefore, rule 11 which makes the magistrate's decision conclusive in such matters was 'ultra vires.' "We are disposed to think", observed their Lordships, "that rule 11 cannot deprive this court of its powers of revision, and that the rule would be 'ultra vires'."

But having regard to the rule which provides for the determination of such matters by means of a civil suit, their Lordships thought this court ought not to interfere in revision, except in exceptional cases. "The policy of the rule which leaves the determination of a question of this sort to a civil court seems to be clearly right, and that being so, we must refuse the application."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.
Jutes opened firm and maintained the tone throughout the session and good business resulted at steady rates. Coals remained steady. Teas were dull. In Miscellaneous Iron and Steel issues continued in demand at steady rates. Indian Standard Wagon ordy also kept steady. Electrical shares were in fair demand, but owing to shortage business was restricted. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 73/14; 4 per cent loan 1934/37 97/6; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 84/12; 4½ per cent loan 1955/60 94/12; 5 per cent loan 1929/47 100; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 101/2; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 106/; 5 per cent U. P. Bonds 1944 99/2.

Banks: Central Bank of India 18/12 small lot; Imperial Bank conty 298 small lot.

Railways: Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 72.

Cottons: Kesoram 4/2; New Victoria ordy 1/14.

Coals: Aldih 1/12; Burrakur 9/6; Burra Dhemo 4/2; Nazira 5/12 ex div; New Beerbhoom 7/8; Sendra 3/12.

Jutes: Auckland 173; Bally 120/4; Belvedere 309/8 small lot; Birla 7/8; Budge Budge 302; Cheviot 203 small lot; Clive 23/4; Dalhousie 340 cum div; Delta 341; Fort Gloster 432/8 small lots; Fort Gloster pref 129 small odd lot; Howrah 39/9; Kamarhatty 381; Lansdowne pref 102; Naihati 349 small lot; National 19/8; Northbrook 43/8 small lot; Northbrook pref 120; Union 375 small lot; Standard 275.—A. P.

MORE CONCESSIONS TO RATINGS

Sequel To Threat Of Mutiny

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Canberra.—Warships on which a mutiny was threatened have sailed from Melbourne without any further incident.

On the Government recommendation, the Naval Board has decided to increase for travelling concessions to the ratings going on and returning from leave, also the child endowment from 9-1/8 sterling to 13 sterling, which is the rate paid to the public service employees and to increase the daily rations allowance from 15 to 27 pence.—Reuter.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the Chronicle.")

T.T. ON LONDON.

New York, Nov. 9.	
Previous Closing	3.30 3/4
To-day's Opening	3.29 1/4

T.T ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov. 9.	
Previous Closing	3.30 11/16
To-day's Opening	3.30 7/8
To-day's Closing	3.29 1/4

Buro report, 1,19,47,000 Bales.
Jinning report, 92,46,000 Bales.

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET
JANUARY SETTLEMENT
New York, Nov 9.

Previous Closing Rate	6.28
To-day's Opening Rate	6.34
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	6 12
Difference	—.16

BROACH EXPECTATION
April/May Rs. 208

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
JANUARY SETTLEMENT.
Liverpool, Nov. 9.

Previous Closing Rate	5.32
To-day's Opening Rate	5.34
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.10
Difference	—.22

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, Nov. 9

Silver Ready	18-3/8 Unchanged
Silver Forward	18-1/2 Unchanged

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, Nov. 9.

Silver Spot	56 11 0
Kartak	56 11 .
Magshir	57 0 0
Gold	30 1 0
Sovereign	19 5 0

Delhi Congress President's Fine Salt Satyagraha At Matunga

TWO PERSONS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.
A Salt Satyagraha demonstration held at Matunga this morning culminated in the arrest of two persons.

A crowd watched the arrival of two persons with a "segree" and other articles for the manufacture of illicit salt. As they were about to light the "segree" the police arrived on the scene and arrested the men.

THREE PICKETERS JAILED

Three persons arrested for picketing a gold and silver shop at Kalbadevi were put up before the Third Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 or in default further imprisonment for one month each.

PICKETING AT DAWA BAZAAR

Eight Persons Arrested

Bombay, Wednesday.
The Princess Street Police arrested in all eight Congress Volunteers to-day. Seven of them were arrested while picketing the shop of Messrs. Narottam Giridhar, Druggists, at Dawa Bazar, while a Congress volunteer was arrested while picketing a cycle shop on the Kalbadevi Road.

The Pydhonie police arrested three Congress Volunteers, who were found picketing the Rice firm of Messrs. Hasan Premji on Frere Road this afternoon.

WAMAN KABADI'S FINE

Property Attached By Police Ordered To Be Returned To Brother

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Court, ordered property attached by Gamdevi Police to recover Mr. Waman Kabadi's fine of Rs. 50 to be returned to his elder brother Mr. Ramrao P. Kabadi as it belonged to him and not to Mr. Waman Kabadi.

It will be recalled that Mr. Waman Kabadi, a well-known journalist of Bombay was convicted under Section 17 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1932 and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

Subsequently the Gamdevi Police went to the flat of Mr. Ramrao P. Kabadi attached a portable Columbia gramophone and two cots though Mr. Ramrao protested that they belonged to him not to his brother. Mr. Ramrao Kabadi therefore filed an application in the Esplanade Police Court for the restoration of the attached property.

Mr. K. R. Bhende appeared for the applicant and Mr Spencer appeared for the Crown.

Merchants Chamber Resignations

The following letter signed by Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, Mathuradas Vussonji, Vithaldas Kanji, Hargovandas B. Kotak, S. N. Pochkhanawala, Purshotam Jivandas, N. M. Muzumdar, Sohrab R. Davar, H. P. Mody and Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, has been sent to the Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber.

We regret very much that we are compelled to sever our connection with the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber, which most of us for many years have endeavoured to serve according to the best of our judgment and ability. The way in which the business of the Chameer is now being conducted, running it on party lines and giving effect to preconceived decisions made outside the Chamber, prevent a fair and dispassionate consideration of question on their merits and jeopardise the best interest of the Chamber. We therefore feel that we cannot usefully continue to serve on the Committee and hereby tender our resignations.

Mr. H. A. Laljee, and Mr. Valchand Hirachand have also sent in their resignations Mr. Karanjia sent in his resignation separately.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 4: 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY MATINEE at 4 P.M.
A GLORIOUS, GLITTERING GLAMOROUS DRAMA OF A GRAND DUKE AND A DANCING TOY!
Midnight Sun
with
LAURA LA PLANTE
AND A GREAT GALAXY OF OVER 500 SUPER PLAYERS.
A UNIVERSAL SUPER-SOUND PRODUCTION
Be Sure To See This Amazing and Entertaining Spectacular Sensation!
—NEXT SATURDAY—
SHOWING FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
ARE YOU LISTENING? WITH WILLIAM HAINES
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S LATEST PICTURE.

PATHE
TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SECOND WEEK
MAURICE CHEVALIER IN AN ERNST LUBITSCH PRODUCTION
"One Hour with You"
A Paramount Picture
with JEANETTE MacDONALD, GENEVIEVE TOBIN, CHARLIE RUGGLES, ROLAND YOUNG
Directed by Ernst Lubitsch
THE GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW EVER SCREENED IN BOMBAY.
PARAMOUNT SOUND NEWS AND MUSICAL SHORTS.

HELP TO HARIJANS

Messrs. K. T. Dewjee, H. Nilkanth, V. K. Kotyan, S. K. Maindan, Bombay Representatives of Sri Durga Devi Free Night School, Moolky (S. K.) have issued the following appeal—

The above school, established seven years ago, with a view to diffuse both Canarese and English Education among the poor, day-labouring people, especially Adi-Dravidas, the so-called untouchables, is, though, aided by the District Board, yet, run by Mr. B. Bhoja Rao, a Brahmin Teacher, Bd. H. E. School with a great deal of financial difficulty.

The school, besides imparting free instruction, which is in no way inferior to the Higher Elementary Education, provides pupils with useful paraphernalia such as Class-Books, Slates, Pencils etc. The Management, despite observing rigid economy, has been running the school, for the last three years, with a deficit balance of nearly Rs. 400. The recent 75 per cent reduction in the annual Grant-in-aid (Rs. 302 reduced to Rs. 71) is an added blow to the already financially embarrassed management. The general economic depression is all the more rampant in this part of the world which constitutes the bulk of the poverty-stricken people. The management will, therefore, unavoidably close the doors of the school, if no substantial financial help is forthcoming.

Under the circumstances, Prof. N. Sheshappa, on a representation being made by the Management, will, in collaboration with his pupils, give a benefit Physical Culture performance in aid of the school the Presidentship of Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai, B.A., L.M. & S. at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, on Sunday the 13th November, 1932 from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

A Press communique states on Wednesday, November 9, tenders to the amount of £43,735,000 at 1s. 6-5/32d. were received and allotted approximately 2-1/4 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 16th November 1932, on the same conditions as previously announced.

SRI RAGINI DEVI

Interests Gujarat In Her Art

Sri. Ragini Devi, who has been recently touring Gujarat, has been receiving good response. She has been able to enlist the support of a number of prominent men and women and she expects that the interest in the Art of Dance, she found in the tour, is on the way definitely towards a vital and healthy growth. Her reception both at Surat and Ahmedabad has been all that she could desire and more.

"NOOTAN KALA MANDIR"

New Art Institute Opens

To the number of art training institutes in the City will to-day be added the "Nootan Kala Mandir," at Devkaran Mansions, Princess Street. The Institute will be directed by Syt. D.G. Badiger, the well-known artist whose recent successes at the Royal Academy of Arts, London, have been, of course, widely acclaimed and appreciated.

The "Nootan Kala Mandir" will undertake to train students in Drawing, Painting Portrait Work; Pictorial Composition; Life Studies and similar instruction in allied arts.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497 Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22997

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1932

STEADY PROGRESS

It is now eight days since the Unity Conference met at Allahabad and all these days ceaseless efforts have been made to evolve a complete communal settlement But no such settlement has yet been reached, though it may be said to be in sight. A problem which has baffled the country for years, thanks to the steady opposition of communalists to any reasonable solution of it cannot be expected to reach settlement within a week but broad-minded men infused with a truly national outlook, are now striving for lasting settlement. They are men with stout hearts and refuse to be disappointed. They are determined to strive and strive and strive again till they succeed.

BENGAL EUROPEAN'S DUTY.

While it is but too true that the Conference has not yet reached a settlement, it is making steady, if painfully slow, progress towards one. Conflict of opinion seems to have centred mainly, if not solely, round the three problems of Bengal, Sind and the Punjab. So far, however, as Bengal is concerned, a settlement may now be presumed to be as good as effected, the only doubtful point in the matter being whether the Hindus and Muslims who have undertaken to induce the Bengal Europeans to forego four out of the eleven seats given them by the Premier's Award will succeed in their object. Though it is true that a settlement among Indians does not involve an obligation to accept the dictation of European interests in India, it is certainly desirable to concede fair representation to the European minority in the country. If the Bengal Europeans are wise and fair towards the country of their residence, they will do well to accept the Allahabad Pact rather than strain their relations with the majority communities.

NO INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTY.

The Sind problem has so far progressed towards a solution that the Hindus of the province seem to have accepted the principle of separation, subject to certain safeguards that are now under consideration. It appears that a few extremists on both Hindu and Muslims sides are taking up a somewhat intransigeant attitude towards their respectice claims, regardless of the grievous injury they are thereby doing to the whole country. And moderate communalists, who do not approve of such anti-national attitude seem to be too weak-minded to censure the irreconcilable ways of the extremist communalists. It is therefore necessary for both the Hindu and the Muslim Nationalists to combine and assert themselves fully against the communalists.

AGREEMENT ON PUNJAB.

One long step taken towards the solution of the Punjab problem is that the Sikhs have at last agreed, in return for special safeguards under consideration, to give a bare majority of 51 per cent to the Muslims. The difficulty in the discussion of these special safeguards is that if these are conceded to the Sikhs in the Punjab, the Muslims in a similar position in other provinces may set up claims for similar special safeguards. But once there is a desire to meet all such claims in a spirit of give and take, such difficulties disappear. The Sikhs and the Muslims may both give in a little. The former are a strong, intelligent, fairly rich and excellently organised community and can afford to rely far more on themselves than on the more or less illusory safeguards like Cabinet appointments. On the other hand, if certain special safeguards are found to be necessary for the Sikhs who claim a small spot in the sun only in one province, the Muslims who are so much better placed in many provinces need not match the Sikh claims with additional counter claims of their own in other provinces.

IF HE WERE FREE.

It is said by many that the progress at the Allahabad Conference might have been better and speedier if only Mahatma Gandhi were enabled either to participate in the deliberations or to offer advice on controversial points. There is no doubt about that. But surely we should know the Government better than to suppose they would be so obliging to the country in the matter. Those who are anxious about Gandhiji's participation in the Allahabad deliberations will do well to bear in mind that he lays the greatest stress on the achievement of inter-communal understanding and an agreement reached by Indian leaders for India's sake. Such an agreement may have its defects but it is far better than the Award of an outsider.

Why Take The Risk?

A weaker and more ineffective defence of the Ottawa Agreement than that made by its chief protagonist, Sir Joseph Bhore, has never been made before, although we are told by Anglo-Indian court chroniclers that it was his best effort. The lengthy summary with which the public have been regaled by the news agency hardly contains a single valid or substantial argument in favour of Imperial Preference and all that the Commerce Member did was to present a rehash of all the special pleadings of the politicians in Great Britain and their cheap imitators in India. The insistence of the Anglo-Indian Press and publicists that the Agreement is in India's favour more than that of Great Britain may summarily be dismissed, for they never have been guilty, to do them justice, of supporting anything which was in the interest of India.

TOTALLY UNCONVINCING.

Even Sir Joseph Bhore could not positively assert that if India ratified the Agreement it would give the necessary impetus to her foreign trade. All that he said was that if she did not fall in line and swallow this new nostrum it would be bad for her. His specious plea on behalf of the tea industry was unworthy of him and no sensible man will attach the least importance to it. Sir Joseph could not support his pet theories with a single convincing fact and the best that he could do was to ask them to trust to the future. We regret that so grave an issue, which has been strenuously opposed by every patriotic Indian merchant should have been supported by the Government spokesman with such flimsy and palpably disingenuous arguments. Are Indian merchants going to be told seriously that the Government know better what is good for them, and that they do not know their own interests?

DIVORCE POSSIBLE.

Concluding his oraton Sir Joseph Bhore said,—and the Anglo-Indian Press has made much of his final conclusion since there was no substance in the whole rambling speech,—that if as a result of actual experience which he confessed was the only reliable guide, "India found she had made a mistake," that her anticipations regarding the growth of trade had not materialised and that "if the price paid was too high," then it was open to both India and England to terminate the Agreement at six months' notice! There is a promise of divorce to this contemplated marriage. We ask, why should India make a dangerous experiment, simply because it suits the convenience of Great Britain and the men who are in power for the moment, without being certain that it will succeed and that it is in her favour" The Government had either no facts or figures to support their theories, or they purposely kept them from the Assembly because as an Anglo-Indian correspondent dolefully admits, the Opposition were likely to make use of them.

LEAPS IN THE DARK.

We make bold to say that neither Government nor their henchmen can have any facts for even in Great Britain the supporters of Imperial Preference in the Parliament have been relying more on sentiment than on reason. It was Lord Snowden who said that Great Britain had allowed herself to be blackmailed by the Dominions. And now again the ex-Premier of Canada categorically stated that when the Liberals came into power the Agreement would be immediately thrown on the scrap heap! Why should India depart from her present policy of discriminating protection and take a leap in the dark, because her rulers think it best for her?

DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT

The "Times of India" is, indeed, hard put to it to convince the opponents of the Agreement that it is for India's good. It only paraphrases the Commerce Member's baseless statements and avers that none can say with any exactitude about the actual results of the Agreement, but that "Business men know that their progress in affairs depends upon testing their ideas and theories on the anvil of experience." All that we can say is that trade or commerce can never advance by isolation, or by antagonising other countries for the sake of Imperial Preference, and that the logic of hard facts and experience is against the dangerous experiment now proposed. Even in England, outside the narrow and ignorant Tory rump the best and the most intelligent people and politicians are opposed to Imperial Preference merely on sentimental grounds. The present is not the time, when there is so much prolonged chronic depression in the country to launch upon a new hazardous adventure, at the dictation of British Diehards who want to hold India in economic bondage. The anxiety of the Tories to thrust Imperial Preference down India's throat, ought to put every Indian merchant on his guard, for they never mean well by India, as could be seen by their hopelessly reactionary attitude towards Indian constitutional reforms. Sir Joseph Bhore may dislike professors to participate in these discussions, because they have the sense to see through the casuistry of Government and can bring solid facts in support of their contention, but he will have to tolerate intelligence in others, whether he wants it for himself or not. The Assembly will do well to rely more on commonsense, intelligence, and facts than on specious pleas or foolish sentimentalism, and refuse to accept the quack remedy now offered to it.

VICTORY FOR THE WETS

The American presidential election is a victory for those who desire a drastic revision of the Volstead Act and a saner treatment of the unemployment problem in the United States. Mr. Hoover proved far too sober for those citizens of America who refuse to see any harm in hip-flasks and who resented his weak and vacillating policy in dealing with the grave economic crisis through which their country is passing. The bearer of a distinguished name who has won the presidentship from him is not expected to do wonders, but great is the delight of the Democrats over his victory because earlier in the election the Republicans were behaving as if they were cocksure of keeping Mr. Hoover in office for another term.

THEIR WORSENED LOT

Plight Of South African Indians

(CONTRIBUTED).

In the course of a very moderately worded and scrupulously fair statement Mr. Manilal Gandhi lays bare for the perusal of his countrymen the calculated insults levelled at Indians resident in South Africa and their consequent sufferings at the hands of the Union Government. Ever since the year 1885 the campaign started against Indians has gone on steadily and remorselessly, whichever political party was in power.

As in Great Britain, so in South Africa, there was no difference of opinion as between the politicians about the treatment of Indians. All that the Indians could do was to suffer meekly and patiently under the indignities showered on them, for their appeals to the Indian Government were useless.

GOADED INTO IT.

The Indian Government themselves were powerless, because India was a dependency. Mr. Manilal Gandhi shows that since the year 1885 a number of Acts have been passed restricting the liberties of Indians in every possible way, all calculated to drive them out of that land The Government of India's efforts to lighten their burden, or to uphold their honour, have resulted in no tangible advantage to South African Indians, and now goaded by the Asiatic Land Tenure Act from which neither the Indian Government nor their Agent, have been able to save them, they have definitely decided to resort to passive resistence. To enlist sympathy on behalf of those Indians and their great cause Mr. Manilal Gandhi has now issued his statement giving a detailed account of the Anti-Indian Legislation from the very beginning.

ON THE SCRAP-HEAP.

Mr Manilal is of the opinion that the Smuts-Gandhi agreeheap and that the Cape Town ment arrived at only after considerable sacrifice and suffering by Indians, under the great leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, has been consigned to the scrap-Agreement too has met with a similar fate. The Asiatic Land Tenure Act has, in fact, precipitated a crisis and Indians are left with no alternative but to meet the position boldly. The fact is that though the Transvaal Gold Law was passed in the year 1908, it never was put into force by any Government, though its provisions were severe enough in all conscience.

MORE RESTRICTIONS.

The presence of Indians was always allowed on proclaimed land, not because of the apathy of the officials, to put the law in operation, but because of the declared policy of the Union Government. The main object of this Act was to take away the right of Asiatics to reside on proclaimed land, it did not interfere with their right to occupy premises on such land. The Asiatic (Land and Trading) Amendment Act of 1919 further tightened the economic opportunities on Indians and it deprived them of the right to acquire ownership of land even through companies though they "continued to create property interests."

REDUCED TO "ABORIGINAL NEGROES"

Under the Transvaal Asiatics Land Tenure Act compulsory segregation is now an accepted fact and Indians are bound to reside and trade in particular areas. As Mr. Gandhi pathetically says the position of Indians will henceforth be no better than that of "aboriginal Negroes." If Indians posses property outside the area they are forced to live in, "they may neither reside nor occupy" it, with the result that they will be financially ruined. This Act brushes aside the rights connected to Indians under the Cape Town Agreement that the Union Government "shall continue to adhere to the policy of affording the fullest opportunities to the permanent section of their Indian population for their upliftment." Thus the Union Government have been treating as "scraps of paper" solemn promises made by them time after time to Indians with a view to drive them out of South Africa.

INDIA'S HONOUR INVOLVED.

One is not surprised, therefore, that as a desperate measure, since all their appeals for justice have gone in vain, they are determined rather to "face extermination than willingly to acquiesce in the deprivation of their right to live as self-respecting human beings." As Mr. Manilal emphasises in this matter the honour of India is equally involved. But South African Indians know it as well as Indians that this country is powerless to help her nationals living in the far-flung British Dominions and Colonies. All that Indians can do is to give their sympathy and their financial aid, which S. A. Indians so urgently require in their struggle against the humiliating conditions now imposed on them by the Whites. The Commission appointed under Mr. Justice Futham may, in individual cases, be able to lighten their unjust burdens, but as long as the Act is there, there can be no general mitigation of the present unjust conditions. One feels certain that India will give in generous measure her moral and financial support to the cause of her overseas children. Let Indians nobly respond to the call for help from their brethren and help them in their constitutional fight to secure for themselves a self-respecting position in a land to the present economic prosperity of which they contribute so greatly.

Notes of the Day

Revise This Policy.

The usual stock arguments were trotted forward in support of the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Bill by the mover, that the country was faced with a revolutionary movement and that the Government should be armed to meet it. It was stated that at present the Government had ample powers but that they would lapse shortly. Have the Government been able to put down the trouble with all these extra-judicial powers, all these years? If not, does anybody think that the miracle will happen if additional powers are given them now? Sir H. Craik lugubriously said, like a typical Punjab strong man, that the powers sought by the Bill should not frighten law-abiding citizens! But they do frighten them while terrorism and what he calls communism continue. If Government are anxious to put these "isms" down, they must adopt some other methods.

Not For Madras.

Madras has refused to swallow the bait of a second chamber, where all the wealthy, the privileged and the mentally slow could take refuge. The Government's ideas are to give "full provincial autonomy" with "safeguards", and with a second chamber which means some more safeguards. The Central Government, of course, will remain as they are, the Viceroy retaining all his present powers, with a few more added. That is why the Indian Viceroy is called the greatest autocrat in the world: The Government of Bombay in their recommendations to the Simon Commission had not asked for a second chamber, but under the new conditions they no doubt will have to fall in line with others. Sir Malcolm Hailey is the beloved of the bureaucracy in India, and he is also held in high esteem by Indian Liberal circles. The Allahabad "Leader" at least thinks highly of him and sets much store by him. And now the United Provinces are going to have a second chamber for the benefit of the rich Talukdars, who will have more power in the future. But what about the tenantry?

Throw The Temples Open.

The States of Baroda, Kashmir Kolhapur and Tripura having thrown their State temples open to the untouchables, attempts are being made in many other States including Mysore and Travancore to adopt a similar course of action. The temple entry movement should not be regarded less important than any other part of the anti-untouchability propaganda. Mahatma Gandhi's own view on the question of temple entry is clear and emphatic. In an interview granted to the Associated Press he says: "In my opinion it is a deciding test as to whether the orthodox Hindu mind has responded to the call of time or not and whether it is prepared to purge Hinduism of the black mark of untouchability. Nothing in my opinion will strike the imagination of the Hindu mass mind, including Harijans as throwing open all public temples to them precisely on the same terms as caste Hindus." The temple entry movement can make considerable progress if all those caste Hindus who believe in it refuse publicly to enjoy privileges in any temple which are denied to the Harijans.

A Dodge.

Some astute orthodox people are for obvious reasons resorting to the dodge of diverting the anti-untouchability propaganda solely into channels which will in no way assail the privileged position of the caste Hindus and the consequent discrimination against the untouchables. One such is reported to have recommended that "the caste Hindus might help the untouchables financially, educate them and work for their uplift but there could be no social intercourse with them. It was against the dictates of religion." Earnest anti-untouchability workers should beware of being deceived by such a dodge. However much ameliorative work they may do for the untouchables, they should never subordinate it to the main task of destroying untouchability by freely associating the touchables and untouchables together in all public places including temples, in short by making no discrimination between caste Hindus and the untouchables.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET IN NAGPUR

Hindus Not To Play In Communal Matches

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

At a meeting of the Hindu Quadrangular Cricket Committee held last evening at the Indian Gymkhana with Rao Bahadur V. M. Kelkar in the chair, the following resolution recording emphatic disapproval of cricket matches being played on communal lines was passed unanimously:

"In view of the general feeling against the playing of the Quadrangular Cricket matches on communal lines, this meeting of the Hindu Quadrangular Committee finds itself unable to take part in the ensuing Quadrangular matches."

It may be remembered that the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament commences here from December 1. —A. P.

(Continued from Column 7).

mined by the capacity of Ceylon to produce tea for the satisfaction of British market.

* * * *

It is impossible that the British Parliament would lose its senses to the point of imposing any differential duty on Indian tea in favour of imports from non-Empire countries like Java. That being so, the field of competition will be confined to India and Japan and no evidence has yet been forthcoming to show that Indian tea can be largely displaced by tea from Java, so long as India and Java compete on equal terms in the British market. These are the real facts of the situation. But it appears that Anglo-Indian journals are in no mood to study or digest these facts The bogey of Indian tea being shut out from British market is, as shown above, so unreal that it can originate only in addled brains like that of the Delhi correspondent of the "Times of India."

BY THE WAY

(By a Gentleman with a Duster).

I asked yesterday a member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber who is a regular and active member, whether the resignations of the fourteen people from the Committee will not detract from the value of the Chamber's work. He really surprised me by giving certain facts which I think necessary in public interest to repeat here so that the public generally, like myself, who have an exaggerated notion of the contribution made by the so-called influential members of the Chamber towards its activities, may be put right.

I was told, for instance, that Sir Pheroze Sethna has hardly been present at half-a-dozen meetings of the Committee during the past ten months and that he has not attended even one meeting of any of the various sub-committees where real and substantial work is done day by day and week by week. But the most surprising thing that was brought to my notice is this that this gentleman appears to have made it his business particularly to attend those meetings of the Committee where questions like the recent vote of censure on Sir Purshottamdas were discussed. The Committee is reported to have held three meetings in connection with the vote of censure on Sir Purshottamdas. I am informed he was present only at the last meeting for which evidently he had received a whip from his boss who is not a member of the Committee.

* * * *

Sir Chunilal Mehta appears to stand in the same category and he is regarded on the Committee as a "sleeping partner." I made a special inquiry whether any of the gentlemen who have now tendered resignations took active interest in the question of Ottawa Agreement and I was informed that excepting Messrs. Karanjia, Muzumdar and Walchand none of them either attended the sub-committee meetings or the meeting of the Committee where the draft representation was finally considered and adopted. I do not wish to burden these columns unnecessarily with the varied performances of others who have tendered their resignations. But the public, I am sure, would naturally be justified in asking members like Sir Pheroze Sethna and Sir Chunilal Mehta whether they have not invited self-condemnation by stating the reason they have mentioned in their letter of resignation.

* * * *

These gentlemen would soon find themselves disillusioned if they believe that the public can swallow the reasons they have given for their inability to continue to work on the Committee of the Chamber when they have failed conscientiously to discharge their duties as members of the Committee by failing to contribute anything towards the work of the Chamber. It lies ill in their mouth to criticise and denounce other members of the Committee who, in any case, have the merit of regularly attending meetings, diligently working on sub-committees, sometimes several days in the week besides giving more time outside the Chamber to the study of the problems which come before the Committee of the Chamber. If nothing, at least honesty demands that these gentlemen should publicly acknowledge that they could not find time to put in active work in the Committee and not be childish in assigning reasons for resigning from the Committee of the Chamber which in the absence of such inactive and dead lumber is not going to be materially affected.

* * * *

The reply given by Sir Joseph Bhore in the Assembly that the fact of tea planters in India being Europeans will not make difference in the attitude of the British Parliament in their fiscal policy appears to have been made too much of by the Anglo-Indian newspapers here. I have personally never attached any importance to this line of attack in regard to the preference granted by Britain to Indian tea. It must be remembered that India sends every year to Britain about 22 crores worth of tea. The only other country in the Empire which competes with India in the British market is Ceylon. Now suppose India refuses to ratify the Ottawa Agreement, the consequence will be that the preference granted to Indian tea will be withdrawn. Ceylon to that extent will have an advantage over Indian tea and may probably, cut into Indain imports to a certain extent but the extent to which India can lose the British market is certainly deter-

(Continued In Col. 6.)

"My Proposed Fast Trebly Justified"

"NO COERCION INTENDED"—GANDHIJI ANSWERS A CORRESPONDENT

FRIENDS MAY BE SACRIFICED FOR SAKE OF TRUTH OR PUBLIC WEAL

POONA. Nov. 9.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued the following further statement:—

A correspondent writes as follows:

"I consider your last fast to have been coercion of the worst type. I do not want to conceal from you my feeling about Yerwada Pact. I know my view is shared by public men, who, because of their respect for your personality and because of your detention in the Yerwada Prison did not like to say anything in public against your action in bringing about the pact. I consider the pact to be a public misfortune which would never have been brought about but for your unfortunate fast. I know of a very esteemed friend of yours, who said that if the refusal had not meant your certain death, he would never have given his consent to the Pact. There is a large number of thinking Hindus who regret having had to accept the Pact, as they think that there would have been no necessity for it, if you had only accepted in London what you have done now."

"NO JUSTIFICATION FOR YOUR SECOND FAST"

"In a statement you have said. ... was against these millions that my fast was undertaken.' I take it that was your intention but in actual result it was not these millions but others who had no course left open but to suspend their judgment and feeling in the matter and agree to terms to which nothing in the world would have made them agree. if their refusal had not meant losing your valued life. It was their spontaneous love that brought about the transformation inside five days and brought into being the Yerwada Pact. If this is a correct statement of facts, will it not be more correct to say that it was only the fear of your death by starvation which brought about the Pact. remembering the circumstances under which it was brought about, I think you will recognise that much need not be made of it, if the pact is not carried out in its fulness; much less would there be any justification for you to embark on a second fast."

"NO PLEASURE TO CRITICISE YOU"

"It gives me no pleasure to have to criticise a public man of your eminence, but the occasion is such that to keep quiet will not be quite honest. Your assumption that the masses whom you have addressed on the question of untouchability have accepted your views on that question, simply because they did not publicly oppose your views, is not correct. Because of their respect for your great personality and because of your political leadership they would hear in silence and, however much they may be opposed to your views, as I know many of them are, at least in Northern India, they would still consider it their duty to give you a respectful hearing. As you are aware these people are not very vocal and they do not go out of their way to oppose the views of those who differ from them, and specially if the views are expressed by one of your eminence."

DISSERVICE TO COUNTRY

I have removed from the letter unnecessary paragraphs and names of public men referred to by the correspondent. It would be a matter of great grief to me if public men, whom the correspondent mentions really suppressed their own opinions and accepted proposals which but for the threat of my death they would never have endorsed. If they acted as the correspondent suggests, they rendered a great disservice to the country and failed to appreciate the purely religious character of the fast. In public life one has often to perform the painful duty of sacrificing friends for the sake of truth or public weal.

WHAT IS OBJECTIONABLE ?

And what was there in the Pact that these friends considered it to be highly objectionable? Surely not reservation of seats; not joint electorate, nor the method of nomination of candidates by primary election, as it has been called. They could not object to the resolution restoring to Harijans social and religious rights, of which they have cruelly remained dispossessed for ages. The only thing remaining is the number of seats allotted to them but more than that was given to them by the Raja-Moonje Pact, and as I have already said in a previous statement, caste Hindus could never give Harijans too many seats, if they really believed them to be their own kith and kin, whom they had hitherto kept under their heels. Sorry indeed is the outlook for them if what the pact has given them is regarded as an underserved concession wrung from reluctant caste Hindus by my fast.

"TREBLY JUSTIFIED."

Therefore, if the information given by my correspondent turns out to be true I would hold my fast to be doubly justified. I should not care to live as a member of a society which is chary even of doing a small and tardy measure of justice to its outcastes, who are so through no fault of their own, and my fast was trebly justified if the further statement made by my correspondent is true that millions of whom I have been writing, as a matter of fact never endorsed my vehement condemnation of untouchability, and that they remained silent or even signified approval purely out of their respect for my "great personality" or my "political leadership.' Life in the midst of such falsity would be a burden to me. The sooner public men and people realise the necessity of resisting and asserting themselves even against so called Mahatmas like myself, the better it would be for themselves, the country and for men like me. I should gladly fast even to have such a cleansing of the atmosphere.

NO COERCION.

My correspondent's is a timely contribution to the movement. Those, who are in it, should know the implications both of the movement and the prospective fast. I can only repeat with all the emphasis at my command that my fast is not intended to coerce anyone to act against what he may consider to be the best interests of society or country. My fast is not against persons whom I can name or number. It is intended imperceptibly and unconsciously to affect and agitate the millions who I have in mind and between whom and me I believe, an indissoluble bond exists. How such fasts work I do know from personal experience gained more than once.

RAKING UP THE PAST.

My correspondent suggests that "there would have been no necessity for the pact if I had only accepted in London what I have done now." I must not rake up the past beyond saying that I could not have done in London what it was possible to do in India. The correspondent although he was in London at the time simply does not know all the facts that are in my possession.

ONLY LETTER OF ITS KIND.

Let not the public, however, run away with the idea that I have many letters protesting against the Pact. So far as I can remember, this is the only letter of its kind. There are two or three letters complaining of coercion but none suggesting that, therefore, anything was given to Harijans that was not their due, and against this one letter I have hundreds of letters and telegrams warmly approving the fast itself and the pact. My closest associates both here and in the West with one or two exceptions have endorsed it and themselves felt its spiritual effect. But according to my wont and in order to keep the cause I espouse free from any harm, I publish letters containing hostile criticism, especially when it come from men whom I know to be guided by friendly motives, as my correspondent undoubtedly is.

NOT 60 MILLIONS.

As I was handing in this statement, I received a wire from the ever-vigilent secretary of the All-India anti-Untouchability League, pointing out that the total population of "untouchables" in India is not sixty millions but under forty. I am sorroy for having given an incorrect figure, although Sjt. Thakkar corrected me even during the fast.—A. P.

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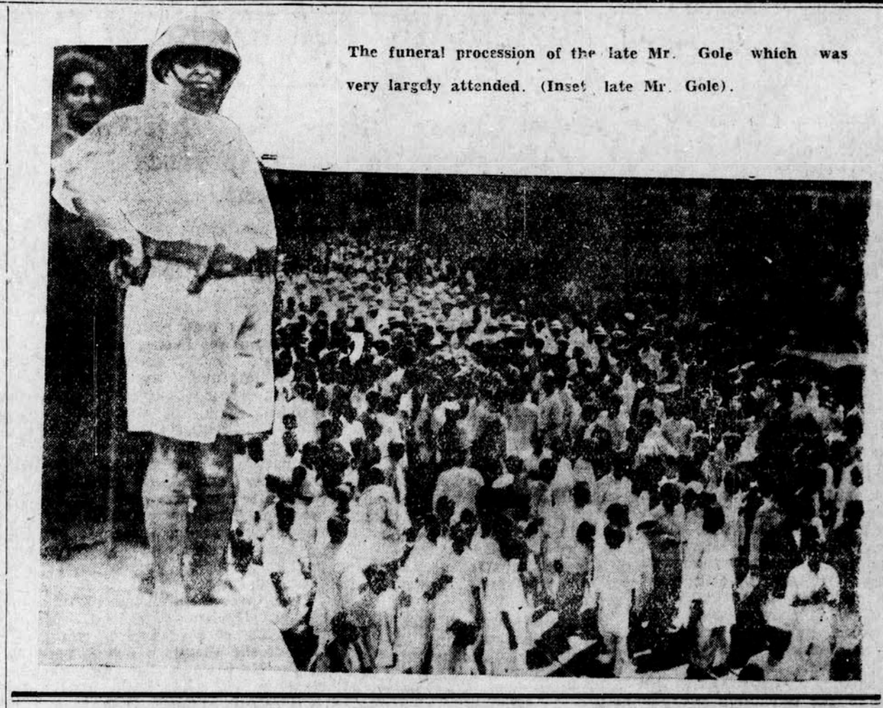


The funeral procession of the late Mr. Gole which was very largely attended. (Inset late Mr. Gole).

DR. CHOITHRAM'S S. O. S. TO SIND HINDUS

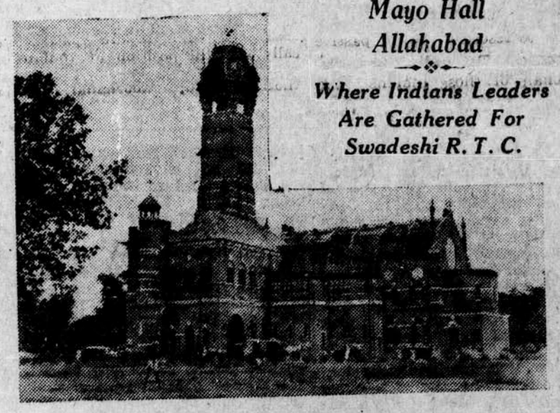
Beseeches Them To Come To Some Settlement

The following telegram dated Bombay 9th inst., has been sent by Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani to Mukhi Gobindram and Professor Chablani regarding the Unity Conference at Allahabad:—

"Watching the progress of negotiations anxiously. Do not let the Sindh Hindus be responsible for the breakdown of negotiations. The present trend your negotiations stranging sympathetic friends. Beseech you arrive at a settlement."

Mayo Hall Allahabad

Where Indians Leaders Are Gathered For Swadeshi R. T. C.



MR. C. VIJAYARAGHAVACH ARIAR (right) president of the Unity Conference with Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

Mr. P. D. Runganadhan Tour In India

International Student Service is one of the outstanding International agencies working in the student field. It was founded eleven years ago as a Relief Organisation to give aid to distressed students in Central and Eastern Europe. While the early years were chiefly confined to relief work, its programme and activities in the last 5 years have multiplied to cover most of the problems that affect the student world: Self-help and Co-operative Enterprises among students, the promotion of Social Service idea in the Universities, International Studies and Cultural Co-operation, Work Colonies for Students, Exchange of Students and Professors, Seminars and Conferences, Study Tours—are but a few of the many activities undertaken by International Student Service.

What will be of particular interest to India is the fact that International Student Service has and is rendering considerable service to Indian students who are studying abroad in the various European Universities: the services of a full time Indian secretary for work among the various Indian groups at the different University centres; Reception and Hospitality centres for meeting and assisting Indian students on arrival particularly at Ports, such as, Marseilles, Genoa and Venice, co-ordinating the activities of the various Indian student groups with reference to their needs and interests; uniting Indian students in the study of their needs and problems and in constructive work towards meeting them; Indo-European conferences to promote mutual understanding and cultural co-operation; publishing a Handbook of Study and Travel for Indian students who are planning to go abroad, and a similar book to encourage European students to go to India for research work; etc.

While in India Mr. Runganadhan will seek to interest the different Indian Universities and student organiations in the possibilities of adapting some of the schemes at least, already tried and proved by organisations abroad, to deal with our own problems here, particularly problems, such as, overcrowding in the universities, unemployment among university graduates, possibilities of self-help and co-operative enterprises among Indian students, lack of studied and intelligent direction in the matter of Indian students going abroad for study, etc.

Mr. Runganadhan will also be organising a tour of Indian professors and students through the European universities next summer vacation.

TO BE LET

ONE FLAT is TO BE LET to permanent Vegetarian Hindus in Raval Building, Lamington Road. Opposite to Powell Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply: OWNER third floor.

Inspector Gole Dead

LOSS OF POPULAR POLICE OFFICER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

By the death which occurred early this morning of Rao Saheb K. G. Gole, Inspector of Police, the Bombay City Police force has lost a very capable and popular police officer. For the last few months Inspector Gole was enjoying indifferent health and he was suffering from appendicitis. He was operated upon in the Surgical Nursing Home of Dr. Mulgaokar where he died at 3 this morning.

FROM LOWEST RANK

The late Rao Saheb Gole had to his credit 22 years meritorious service in the Bombay City Police force. Starting life as a humble police sepoy he rose to the rank of an Inspector of Police by dint of hard work. The funeral which took place at noon to-day was attended by Indian Europeans as well as officers indicating his popularity in the force.

"GOLA SAB" AND "DADAS"

Inspector Gole earned distinction for the daring and courageous way in which he tackled the hooligan element at Nagpada and other areas where he was Inspector of Police during the years. 1926 to 1929 To the Dadas and Mavalies of the locality "Gola Sab" was a terror and the mere mention of his name was enough to cause fright.

LEAP FROM WINDOW

Some years ago, Inspector Gole was busy combing out gambling dens in Nagpada and a number of raids were carried out. The result was that every gambling den expected a police visit and an incident occurred on the third floor of a building in Nagpada. While gambling was going on it appears a false alarm was raised by somebody that "Gola Sab had come." The alarm had a very drastic effect. Doors were banged and the people inside the room ran in all directions. One occupant of the room was so overcome by fear that rather than give himself up to "Gola Sab" he leaped out of the window of the third floor and sustained serious injuries.

Inspector Gole joined the Police Force in November 1910 as a fourth class constable. In 1913 he was sent to the Nasik Training School and came back successful the very next year. In 1921 he rose to the rank of a Deputy Inspector and two years later he was Inspector in charge of the Nagpada Police station. He distinguished himself at the Nagpada Police station and was attached to the Princess Street Police Station at the time of his death. He was made a Rao Saheb in 1929. During the last riots Inspector Gole was one of the busiest officers as the Princess Street Police Station was in the midst of the storm centre.

TRAFFIC HELD UP.

The funeral of Rao Sahib Gole was attended by members of the Bombay City Police in full force and the public by whom he was held in great esteem. On the way to the Hindu burning ghat at Queen's ... the cortege passed through ... at 1-15 p.m. and so great were the crowds on the road that traffic ... motor traffic were ... fifteen minutes.

Safety First Association For Bombay

MAYOR TERMS IT HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENT

The inauguration ceremony of the Safety First Association of India (Bombay Branch) was performed by the Mayor of Bombay before a large and representative gathering on Wednesday evening at Wellington Fountain. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Mayor on arrival was received by Mr. A. S. Trollip and the Safety First Committee and led in a procession to the dais on the Fountain.

SUPPORT FROM ALL.

Lt.-Col. H. C. Smith in requesting the Mayor to inaugurate the Safety First Association of India said that in England and America, the Safety First Movement was doing very useful work, and in India, the Safety First Association was started after innumerable committees had sat and carefully considered over the matter.

Apart from safety in the streets the safety of the workers in the mill area and railways and safety from the stove accidents will be grappled by the Association. In this work of Safety First Association, they had the support and the distinguished patronage of the Governor, in addition to a number of distinguished citizens, the Commissioner of Police, Municipal Engineering Department and the Indian State Broad Casting Service.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

The Mayor then in inaugurating the Safety First Association said: "I feel highly honoured that I should have been as the Mayor of the City asked to associate myself with the inauguration of this important movement. When I was elected Mayor, I said that I would always look upon myself as a humble citizen of the City, and I am here to-day in my capacity not as the first citizen of the City but as the first servant of the City. Col. Smith has told you that to-day's Ceremony is but the beginning of a comprehensive scheme of public education or what I may call a movement for creating in the minds of the public the Safety First mentality.

BOMBAY'S REPUTATION.

I am sure you will agree that it is in the fitness of things that a movement of this importance should be inaugurated in the first city in India. Whatever people on the other side of India may say, Bombay has always been and will, I am sure, continue to be the first city in this country and from the point of view of Safety First Movement, Bombay already enjoys an excellent reputation. I am told that the rates of insurance premia for private motor cars are 10 per cent lower in Bombay than in Calcutta, on the ground that the Police control of traffic is much more efficient in this City than in Calcutta. These lower rates have been justified by the number of claims received by the Insurance Companies in respect of motor car accidents.

Again in respect of the fire risks, the rates in Bombay are 20 per cent lower than in Calcutta. This fact is a tribute to the efficiency of the Bombay Fire Brigade Service.

HUMANITARIAN MOVEMENT.

What is really Safety First? I look upon it as a great humanitarian movement.

As I have already said, it is really a matter of public education and I am particularly glad to hear that the Association is going to take up the question of the accidents from oil stoves which have been rather frequent of late. As one connected with the mill industry, I can assure you that the millowners are doing their level best with the help of the Factory Department to prevent and minimise the number of accidents in the mills. The Association will however, I am sure, find plenty of scope for their activities even in regard to such accidents.

A motor car parade was then held and the function terminated with a vote of thanks tendered by Mr. S. D. Vimadalal to the Mayor for presiding on the occasion.

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EX-CHIEF MINISTER EXPOSES PARTY BOSSES

Allegations Against Ministers And Home Member

MUNUSWAMI NAIDU'S STATEMENT IN MADRAS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

The following is the full text of the statement made in the Legislative Council to-day by Dewan Bahadur B. Munuswamy Naidu, ex-Chief Minister.

"Mr. President: "In fairness to myself and to those who have stood by me, I should like with your permission, to make statement regarding the circumstances that have led to my resignation of office as the Chief Minister.

I may say, Sir, at the very outset that ever since the formation of the Ministry, there has been a small section in the party which has been up against me. My chief offence in the estimation of these people was that I did not provide a place in the Ministry for a Zamindar. I had no prejudice against any one, but in choosing my colleagues, I had to be guided by the feeling in the party as a whole and considerations of efficiency, service and experience among various aspirants. The choice that was made was not [redacted] is now some of consequently, able in the

MISREPRESENTATION.

ways in which this s sought to be achieved the pursuit of a campaign of muisrepresentation, as soon as opportunites offered, the main ground of attack being that in as much as I had always pleaded for the membership of the Party being thrown open to all communities, I was not to be looked upon as an orthodox justicite.

Side by side with propaganda of this sort, there was in evidence a hyper-critical attitude with reference to certain and administrative actions I had to take as the Chief Minister. Some of the orders I had to pass in the Local Self-Government Department especially, were not to the liking of this group. If I were to please them, I would have led to misuse and abuse the powers entrusted to me as Minister, and that was a thing, to which I could not submit. True I was the leader of the Party, but my conception of party loyalty was not such as would countenance the perpetration of obvious acts of injustice to others for the sake of advancing some little petty personal interest of a particular party man here or there. "Justice and fair-play to all' has been my and my party's motto all along.

THE LAST STRAW.

On the top of these differences in regard to administrative matters, came the disappointment and bitterness due to my aptitude in regard to the Estates Land Act Amendment Bill. I have been always a supporter of tenants' cause and the party too, had pledged itself to the protection of all just interests of the tenantry from its very inception. I had therefore to support amendments which had the effect of improving the tenants' condition, while the Hon'ble the Rajah of Bobbili and other Landlord representatives were keen on protecting their interests. This was the last straw, as to say, on the camel's back, for as soon as it become clear that my sympathies were on the side of the ryots, I was dubbed a great sinner, not fit any longer to be the Leader of the Party and the head of the Ministry.

Within a week after the first sittings of the Select Committee on the Estates Land Act (Amendment Bill,) the Hon'ble Rajah Saheb and his partisans moved a vote of no confidence against me in the party S.I.L.F. Executive Committee meeting. But the move failed, and at its meeting the Party Executive passed a vote of confidence in me and the other ministers.

MINISTER JOINS OPPONENTS.

Attempts like this were unsuccessful, however, as myself and my then colleagues, in the Ministry stood together. But unfortunately one of my colleagues, the Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan permitted himself, sometime later, to be led away from his allegiance to me. It would seem that he was promised to be made the leader of the Party, if he would join hands with the forces opposed to me, and to this bait he fell a victim. I did try my best, in the interests of the party, to dissuade him from the disloyal step, but without success. Still I hoped that the clouds would pass, and the sky become clear ere long.

But, as the Council session approached, the situation becomes only the more tense. I could see all round strenuous efforts being made to tamper with the loyalty of the partymen in the council and cajole them into the hostile camp, all sorts of influences being utilised. It became soon apparent that the move was to bring in a No-Confidence motion against me in the council party meeting with a view to force me to resign office. The Hon'ble the Rajah ofBobili had already secured the help of Hon. Mr. Rajan and his followers to vote against me, and on or about the 1st instant, he succeeded in inducing the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiar who upto then was with me also to join him to work against me. The result was a great demoralisation in the Party rank and file.

COLLEAGUES RESIGN.

Notice had been isued of a Meeting of the Council Party to be held on the 3rd evening to consider a motion of "no-confidence" against me, and on the afternoon of that day, both of my colleagues resigned avowedly for the purpose of working and voting against me at that evening's meeting, after all the mischief has been done. I was prepared to challenge a verdict, however, but just before the meeting, the Hon. Mr. Rajan came and appealed to me that I should resign in the interests of the Party and leave the choice of the next ministry in the hands of H. E. the Governor. I replied that in view of all that had transpired, I had made up my mind also to resign, and would announce the resignation if the appeal were made to me at the party meeting. Accordingly, an appea, was made at the meeting that I should resign, and I responded to it.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST HOME MEMBER.

While doing so, I made it clear that my co-operation will depend upon how far it will be made possible for me to co-operate and also on the personnel of the new ministry.

(Minsterial cries "No.")

I resigned the office the more readily, since in view of the demoralisation that had been so strikingly, in evidence all round and in view of the open hostility of the Rajah Saheb and the intrigues of my colleagues, I could not hope to serve usefully either the party or the administration by continuing in office. I have regretfully to observe in this connection that in violation of all constitutional proprieties, a considerable measure of encouragement to the caucus opposed to me from the Hon. the Home Member who was in their confidence.

One word more I may be permitted to say in this connection, Sir, and that is that I did all that I could whils in office, to maintain the integrity of the administration and to keep the solidarily of the party unimpaired and to see that it did not wreck itself on the rock of personal antagonisms and spite. My attempts to give a fresh and liberal orientation to my party has been impeded by a section of the party. I cannot any longer, consistently with my self-respect work in co-operation with an organisation which is bossed over by people who have been carrying on a campaign of personal vendetta against me, nor with a ministry, of whom the Chief has view-points conflicting with peoples' interests and of my erstwhile colleagues whose loyalty to the office is more valuable than to the loyalty to their chief."—A.P.

"PLAYING SECOND FIDDLE TO GOVT"

(Continued from page 11.)

tariff, forgot that there was nothing to prevent their moving such amendments to the tariff schedule as would retain the present duty on British goods and raise it by further ten per cent. against foreign goods. He had not yet come across any constructive criticism. "We might have committed errors of judgment but tell us where?"

FLING AT FEDERATION.

Mr. Chetty finally dealt with his critics of whom he selected the Federation of Indian Merchants Chambers which he said was supposed to represent the Indian commercial body.

Mr. Chetty continued: "This Federation consists of a clique of super-patriots who have so far identified themselves with the interests of India that their personal interests and the interests of India have become synonymous terms. (Laughter and applause from the Government side). Naturally when they examine the agreement, they apply a criterion they are familiar with: is it going to benefit them personally, and as they find it does not they come to the conclusion that India cannot be benefitted".

"UNPAID ADVOCATE."

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar congratulated the Government on having this brilliant, unpaid advocate but wished Mr. Chetty had not questioned other peoples' motives and imported heat. Mr. Rangachariar thought that it was an irony of fate that when they had got an Indian Commerce Member for the first time, he should be required to support such an Agreement. They could not forget the relative position of the countries who had entered into the Agreement. India since the days of the speaker's boyhood had grown from 200 to 350 million in population. They must not also forget that agriculturists were still committed to primitive methods and that the expansion of agricultural products required capital and enterprise.

Proceeding Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar warned the House that before embarking on preferential tarigs they must make sure that they did not run a great risk and that the preference policy had the support of the Indian Legislature. The Assembly had already granted preference to Britain. Were they satisfied that the results had been good?

FLIGHT OF INDIAN GOLD.

Continuing Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar said that over rupees ninety crores worth of solid gold belonging to Indians had left this country. It was a criminal act of the Government to have allowed this to occur under their very eyes. What was the return which India got for this help which she gave to Britain. And now in connection with the new constitution for India they were talking of safeguards.

TAKING UNKNOWN RISK.

Mr. Benthal went to England and demanded safeguards. Did he mean to include India also in that? No, the English people were more cunning than Indians and Mr. Chetty in the imperial atmosphere of Ottawa had entered into the agreement with England with the result that if that agreement was adopted they would be handing down to the future a burden, without the opportunity of developing the industries for their benefit. They were really taking an unknown risk in being asked to ratify the agreemen.. India exported more to other countries than Britain did, while Britain sent to India more than she was prepared to accept in goods.

Continuing Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar asked: "Would not this agreement disturb that trade with foreign countries, which is to India's benefit? Take oil seeds. England took only thirteen per cent of India's oilseeds and the rest was sent to other countries. Further, what about starting more oil mills in this country? Then there were brass, copper and other such articles. Even here India is importing and the English exporter no only exports but also came to this country as the manufacturer."

CONGRATULATING HIMSELF.

Had the British Government entered into a similar agreement with the other colonies? India had not been placed on an equal footing in the Empire.

Mr. Chetty interrupting informed that India had had better bargain than most other dominions under the Ottawa agreement.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar: "My friend can congratulate himself on it. But it will be injurious to the interests of India as I visualise it. Has my friend thought of the Indian consumer? Already we have heard of diminished returns. Retrenchments have practically stopped and perhaps the ten per cent cut would now be sought to be restored. I expect the Finance Member to come up in March and ask us to vote for several taxation proposals and to increase the tariff goods and diminish the tariff on British goods. To what extent imports would be given preference was not known.

Mr. Chetty informed that out of Rs. 250 crores worth of imports they had agreed to give preference to Rs. 58 crores only.

LAST STRAW.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar: "That would be the last straw on the camel's back. I am proud to belong to the British Empire, But in my political bargain with Britain I had this commercial weapon left and by this Ottawa agreement that also is gone. We, here, are not super patriots. We are but colleagues of Mr. Chetty. No one can say that he has the monopoly of wisdom. But Mr. Chetty cannot find one publicist or economist however to support his agreement."

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar concluded by quoting the text of the resolution passed by the citizens of Madras against the agreement. (Cheers.).

ISOLATED.

Sir Abdur Rahim, the leader of the Independent Party, said that his greatest grievance was regarding the procedure adopted by the Government of India with regard to the work or its delegation. The speaker read out Mr. Stanley Baldwin's speech, showing that whereas in the case of England and the dominions either side had sent to the other a preliminary list showing items whereon they wuuld like to have preference, the Indian delegation was supplied with this list only on its arrival in London. "This put our delegation at a fatal disadvantage. They had no opportunity like the Dominion delegates of discussing the provisional lists with business interests in India. That is the reason why Mr. Chetty and Haji Abdulla Haroon find themselves in absolute isolation both in the country and in this house (Applause from Opposition benches). The list was prepared by the Government of India and I take it that the Government of India being a subordinate Government prepared the list in consultation with India Office, who must have discussed the matter with the trade department of the British Government.

"A FAIT ACCOMPLI."

Our delegates were thus presented with a "fait accompli." You tell us through your experts that these are complicated questions. We know that our delegation did not have the advice of the public and of business experts. Are we also going to vote for this blindfolded? Let the Tariff Board or a special committee examine the matter and hear witnesses. No lesss than 163 items involved, including even glue and bedsteads (Laughter). Nothing is left out. The Commerce Member asked us to take an unbiased view I confess that I am biased against giving preference to British interest over interests of India (Hear, Hear" from opposition benches). The Commerce Member is voicing the feeling of Government, which is subordinate to the British Government and consciously or unconsciously he will have to voice the interests of Great Britain in this matter (Applause from Opposition benches).

Continuing Sir Abdur said "Mr Chetty says that he has safeguarded the policy of discriminating protection. But nothing is left to protect after giving preferences and once trade interests grow we can never get rid of these preferences.

PLEA FOR ENQUIRY.

Mr. K. P. Thampan asked the House to think twice before adopting the agreement. This was all the more necessary when the bulk of Indian opinion was opposed to it. He warned everybody against repurcussions of preference which he thought would only lead to retaliation by other foreign countries.

Mr. Thampan supported complete enquiry by Indian experts.

PLAYING SECOND FIDDLE TO GOVT.

Mr. Lahiri Chaudhry said that Mr. Chetty was playing second fiddle to Government and the European group and pointed out that none except officials and Europeans cheered his speech this morning. Whatever might be the difference in view, personally he considered that this pact would prove disastrous to the country It would be better if the advise of Indian experts was taken into account before any decision was reached.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

Air Mail

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

Air Mail which left Karachi on November 2, was delivered in London on the 8th Nov.—A. P.

"VOTE DOWN" FOR WALK-OUT ?"

Muslims Reject Grants For Transferred Departments In Charge Of Hindu And Sikh Ministers

STALEMATE IN PUNJAB COUNCIL

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The proceedings of the Punjab Legislative Council took an acrimonious turn to-day, when the National Unionist Party, a predominantly Muslim party, voted down all the supplementary demands for the Transferred Departments in charge of the Hindu and Sikh ministers, and the spokesman of the party led a bitter attack on Dr. Gokulchand Narang, Hindu Minister, who replied in a fighting speech.

The demands rejected amounted to nearly three lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Din Mahomed, the principal speaker on behalf of the Unionist Party, declared that the Hindu and Sikh ministers were conducting their departments in a manner detrimental to Muslim interests. The Hindu Minister had called the Premier's Award a cup of poison, and yet he continued to draw 5,000 a month from the Government whose head was the Premier. He asked the Hindu and Sikh ministers why they did not resign when their supporters walked out, and added that that was the only proper course.

MINISTER HITS BACK.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang replied that he condemned the Communal Award with all the emphasis at his command. If that Award were included in the Government of India Act, he would not have been on the Ministerial bench. "I would not work out that Award. If you come to an honourable settlement, then you will get my cooperation. On the lines mentioned in the Award, even if you get 56 or 70 per cent representation, you will not be able to run the Government in the Punjab. All sense of justice has been lost by the British in taking this step in connection with the Award. The British Parliament will realise the mistakes committed by the Premier. We are here in a Government not based on the Award, and we are here with instructions from our Parties to remain in office. I tried to do justice to you (meaning the Muslims) but you wanted concessions and favours (Cries of "No, No.") When I took up my portfolio, I suggested that instead of working the portfolios on singular responsibility and thus favouring one's own community, we should work on joint responsibility. My suggestion was not accepted. Is not a man seeking to work on joint responsibility anxious to do justice to all?"

There was at this stage an exchange of personal invective, and the Chair checked further reference to the Premier's Award and to the Ministers of the Government.

SPECIAL POLICE GRANT.

Earlier in the session, Sardar Habibullah withdrew his motion for a cut of Rs. 50,000 in the supplementary demand for maintenance of the special police force which was formed just before the meeting of the Congress.

Sir Henry Craik speaking on the motion said that out of 550 foot constables employed in the force, more than 300 were engaged in anti-terrorist activities, and their duties included guarding officials and their residences, lower courts and jails. The remainder were employed in checking the general outbreak of lawlessness due to the civil disobedience movement and communal illwill. Sir Henry assured the House that if he found that at the end of the year the force could be reduced, he would reduce it.

DR. ALAM'S HEALTH.

At the question time, Sir Henry said that Dr. Alam had now recovered from his illness and his temperature was normal since 15th October. Doctors were of the opinion that after some preliminary treatment, an operation on him was desirable. The Government could not release him as he had still to undergo a long term of imprisonment.—A.P.

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4. By those men of Science and mathematics who exert their mental power on the new researches and salvation of problems.
5. By those overworked men who labour whole day and get exhaustion, headache, palpitation of heart, and complain of sleeplessness.
6. By those men who are abnormally fat and want to be slender and muscular.

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1. FERTILINE should be taken by those young women who have begun to look old in youth.
2. By those who suffer from irregular or painful menstruation, Leucorrhoea.
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5. By those who are barren and want to awaken their long buried hope of descendents.

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COTTON BUREAU ADMINISTERS ANOTHER BLOW TO BULLS

(Continued from page 14.)

p.m. and the Bureau report was eagerly awaited.

When the official figures were posted on the Board of the Cotton Brokers' Association Hall in the Marwari Bazaar, while there was considerable nervous for a while and everybody was surprised to see unexpected increase in the production of the American cotton crop. Even ardent Bear operators never dreamt such an increase.

PRICES RALLY.

Anyhow trading again commenced in the local market at Rs. 200 for Broach A|M delivery and scattered liquidation put down prices to Rs. 198. At the decline shorts came in to cover and prices rallied to Rs. 204 and New York cotton futures were reported 33 points down as compared with last closing.

The long nervous liquidation in New York market depressed prices further and a fall of 47 points were recorded. At this level bear operators came in freely covered a portion of their unprotected short interest. This action on the part of shorts caused a rally and the decline was reduced to only 25 points. Local market also followed New York and Broach A|M prices improved to Rs. 205-8 at 10-15 p.m.

The New York cotton market kept on improving and futures were quoted only 15 points below last closing. Prices in Bombay improved further for Broach A|M to Rs. 206|8.

The market took a downward trend from this level as the improvement was rather too rapid and crop estimate did not justify any sudden rise in prices.

Nervous longs began unloading and prices in New York were 35 points off. The local market responded to the weakness displayed by the New York cotton and Broach A|M declined to Rs. 202|8 at 11 p.m.

At this level the local market ruled very steady. Later on New York was 28 points down and business in Broach A|M was done at Rs. 204.

IMPRESSIVE BUYING BY JAPANESE.

There was impressive buying by Japanese firms both at noon and night sessions which supported the market. Local Bear operators were not seen covering their short sales as they are inclined to look for lower prices. There was some nervous long liquidation at night.

The market closed at 11-30 p.m. with Broach A|M Rs. 204|8.

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Fluctuations At A Glance

BROACH A|M

	Rs.	a.	p.
Tuesday's close	211	12	0
Wednesday opening	212	0	0
Wednesday 3 p.m.	214	12	0
Wednesday 8-15 p.m.	213	0	0
Wednesday 9-30 p.m.	210	0	0
Wednesday after Bureau	200	0	0
Wednesday's close	204	8	0
Wednesday's Highest	215	4	0
Wednesday's Lowest	198	0	0

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE

JAPAN'S TEXTILE TRADE

Striking Recovery

The official monthly report on Japanese trade conditions refers to an increase in exports during September as compared with August, and states that raw silks, cotton yarns and piece goods, artificial textiles, and silk piece goods were the principal commodities which contributed to the increas. It states also that conditions in the cotton-spinning industry have shown a considerable improvemen in the last six months as compared with the previous six months, and that, in the rayon industry, it has been decided to end the curtailment of production after December next. There appears to have been some improvement in Japanese trade with China. The recent attempt to revive the boycott in China has had little success, and it seems likely that the low prices of the Japanese goods have helped to overcome dealers' antipathy towards them.

Japan's exports of cotton piece goods reached the "record" figure of 195,300,000 yards in July, and it is now reported that shipments rose farther, to 208,300,000 yards in August; apparently also the September figure was even higher. Accordingly Japanese exports are again running higher than those from Great Britain. At the beginning of 1930 British exports were averaging about double those of Japan, but in November of that year Japan's exports slightly exceeded Great Britain's. Since the end of that year exports month by month have been as follows:

(Millions of yards)

	1932		1931	
	U.K.	Japan.	U.K.	Japan
January	179.9	89.4	155.6	124.0
February	180.5	106.5	146.3	125.5
March	202.6	148.1	136.4	128 9
April	199.3	135.7	135.2	98 5
May	200.9	160.1	141.5	112.1
June	184.8	175.6	132.8	111 8
July	198.3	195.3	177.3	138.3
August	180.9	208.3	143.8	140.4
September	177.4	—	128.5	130.1
October	—	—	133.1	112.8
November	—	—	126.0	94.8
December	—	—	149.7	96.5

Japanese recovery since the reimposition of the embargo on gold exports has been a most striking one, and if the Japanese make as much progress with subsidiary manufacturing concerns in India as they have done in China competition will become even more intense.

RESEARCH IN COTTON INDUSTRY

Unexpected Bonus

Few people engaged in the cotton industry can plan any great distance ahead as far as their buying, producing, and selling are concerned. Uncertainty crops up about a wide range of factors—cotton supplies and prices, wages, tariffs, exchange restrictions, market openings, and so on—and some employers do not know whether their mills will still be running in six months' or a year's time, or whether, if they are still running, they will still be producing the same kinds of goods. The one certainty in a time of uncertainty is that prosperity will not return quickly or easily, and that, accordingly, every item of expenditure must be carefully scrutinised and all available resources must be husbanded.

It thus comes about, as Mr. H. P. Greg mentioned at the annual meeting of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, that some firms in Lancashire doubt whether they can afford to contribute to the cost of research work. Mr. Kenneth Lee explained the financial circumstances which give rise to misgivings about the future of the Shirley Institute, and Dr. R. H. Pickard reported that much more work could be done if the necessary funds were available. There was, at any rate, an implied appeal for more financial support from the trade, and that appeal will not be disregarded if traders take a broad view of their need to scrutinise expenditure and to husband resources.

In the existing facilities for conducting technical research and for disseminating and utilising its results—and, it may be added, in the facilities for collecting and disseminating information about the cotton industry and trade in different parts of the world—Lancashire has resources whose preservation and extension is no less vital than that of spindles and looms, inherited skill and well-known trade marks. Only by supporting these facilities and making the fullest use of them can the industry hope to adapt itself to long-period and short-period changes in the trend of world trade, and the Shirley Institute is only too anxious to put the results of its researches to practical use in the mills. As was pointed out at the meeting, support for the work is in the nature of an investment, and it should not be overlooked that, though some of the work is of no immediate cash value, it may provide an unexpected bonus at some future date.—"Manchester Guardian."

INTERNATIONAL COTTON TRADE

Sub-Committee For Tariff Problems

THE 40-HOUR WEEK

The "Manchester Guardian" states that the Committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, representing twenty-one countries, concluded its labours. The chair was taken by M. Paul Schlumberger (France), in the absence of Mr. William Howarth, the President, who is now convalescing after a serious operation. Among the members present were Mr. F. Holroyd (Great Britain), a past president; Mr. John Syz, of Switzerland, and Count de Hemptinne (Belgium), another past president. Mr. N. S. Pearse acted as general secretary.

Among the items dealt with was the important question of currency and trade restrictions, which has on several occasions engaged the League of Nations' Economic Conference. After a lengthy discussion it was resolved to appoint a special sub-committee to deal with the problems of tariffs. This sub-committee will study the effects of tariffs, currency restrictions and quotas upon the cotton industry. A resolution was adopted expressing willingness to appoint delegates to any joint international committee should special questions of common interest arise. This is the outcome of a suggestion of the French Silk Federation in favour of convening an international conference on the subject.

THE 40-HOUR WEEK.

The question of the forty-hour week was also considered, and the committee decided that in view of the fact that the 48-hour week was far from being universally adopted it was of the unanimous opinion that there was no need to consider the adoption of the forty-hour week.

In reply to an invitation from the International Wool Congress, asking for the co-operation of the International Cotton Committee in limiting credits the committee agreed to undertake the collection of information regarding the usages in the sale of raw cotton, cotton yarns, and cotton cloth for the home market and export.

The committee approved the recommendations of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee which met last July at Windermere, and decided to collect information and statistics of the various types and quality of Egyptian cotton consumed by the motor-tyre industry. This information is sought by the Egyptian Government with a view to ascertaining the types of Egyptian cotton required by that industry.

The committee approved the recommendations of the sub-committee which met in Ghent last July regarding the question of formulating a uniform method of testing American c.i.f. cotton for moisture. At the same time, it was resolved that American c.i.f. cotton should contain a percentage of moisture of 8 1|2 per cent. and that if it contains less than 8 per cent. then the spinner will pay the difference to the seller, while, on the other hand, if the moisture content is more than 8 1|2 per cent. then the seller shall pay to the spinner the excess above that percentage.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

With regard to the problem of unemployment, the committee decided that each affiliated association should study and submit a report upon the effect of unemployment benefit upon European industry.

Preliminary arrangements are now being made for the holding of an international cotton congress in Prague next June.

All the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

At a banquet yesterday evening a gold hunter watch was presented to Count de Hemptinne in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered as a member of the International Committee for the past 28 years.

MATHEMATICS OF EVOLUTION

Prof. Haldane's New Quest

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Professor J.S.B. Haldane, the British biologist, who is now engaged on research work at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, has enlisted the aid of a number of distinguished American scientists in his attempts to solve certain mysteries of evolution and heredity by mathematical formulae.

Mathematics have transformed our whole conception of the stellar universe, and Professor Haldane and his colleagues are hoping that this science may win fresh triumphs in the field of biology.

THE OBJECT.

It is the purpose of this quest to discover basic mathematical laws for biological phenomena that will give us a fuller understanding of the development of living things. It is significant that Professor Haldane's fellow-workers include scientists who are deeply versed in quantum mathematics and the relativity theory, among them Dr. Richard Chance Tolman, mathematical physicist, and Dr. Theodor von Karman, aerodynamic physicist, while Dr. Thomas Hunt Morgan, the best known exponent of mechanistic biology in America, is also aiding in the quest.

Professor Haldane has devoted himself for many years to research work in genetics, and he came to Pasadena to study some remarkable data on sex varietations in the vinegar fly. In breeding these flies the institute at Pasadena has been able to produce at will various types, including a fly that is female on one side and male on the other.

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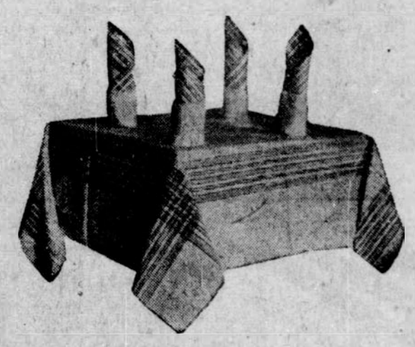

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TWO VERY BUSY DAYS

Bombay Governor's Tour Concludes

DHOND, Nov. 8.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes concluded to-day the tour of Sholapur, Akalkot and Pandharpur after visiting temples of Vithoba and Rukmini this evening, and seeing the collection of jewels worth lakhs and attending an "at home" in his honour given by Mr. Paracharak, President of the Pandharpur Municipality. During the course of two days, the Governor delivered eight speeches and had informal talks with police and scouts. His Excellency left deep impression in the minds of all persons mixing freely and displaying great interest in the functions which he attended which included inspection of scout rally, opening of school hostels and water works and receiving addresses from various municipal and local boards.

The Governor on all occasions dwelt on the futility of unconstitutional methods and warned persons against subversive propaganda that deferred constitutional development.

The Lingayat community assured the Government through His Excellency of their continued loyalty and support while the depressed classes expressed grateful appreciation of the interest taken by His Excellency in the community and the efforts made by him to secure better facilities for them in Services.

In Pandharpur the centre of attraction was the exhibition opened by the Governor, which coincided with the Ekadashi Fair when large number of pilgrims gathered. The exhibition provided the gathering facilities for instruction in simple and yet improved method of agriculture. His Excellency congratulated the town for the absence of communal basis and on its efforts to provide better facilities to most of the pilgrims that visited the place twice annually.—A.P.

Widespread Rain In S. Madras

POONA, Nov. 9.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been widespread rain in South Madras and local rain in Lower Burma, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Madras and Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair 1|4 inch; Diamond Island 2 inches; Victoria Point one inch; Gwa 3|4 inch; Bassein 1|2 inch; Dibrugarh and Palamcottah one inch; Calicut, Cochin, Madura, Cuddalore, Madras, Coonoor, Kodaikanal 1|2 inch; Pamban, Cuddapah 1|4 inch; Negapattam 3|4 inch.

FORECAST:—Rain fall will occur locally in South Madras and Lower Burma.—A.P.

News In Brief

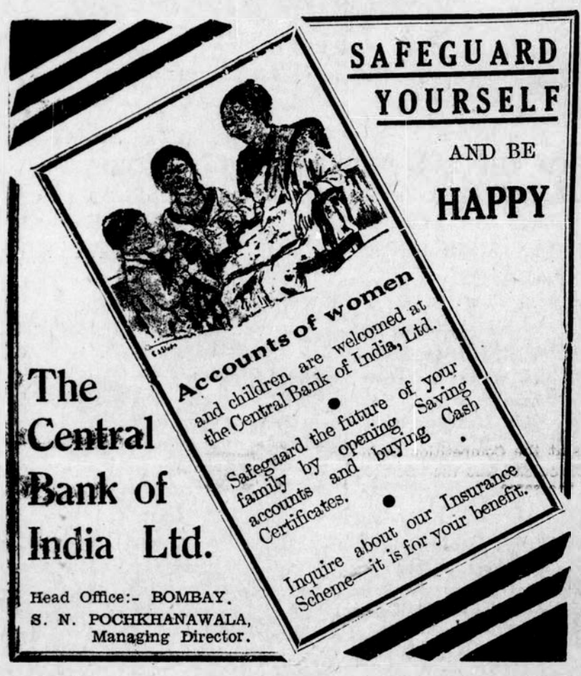
Ahmedabad.—The Local Swadeshi Bazaar has invited Mrs. Kamala Nehru to open its branch in Manekchowk.—

Trivandrum.—The seventh all-Travancore Co-operative Conference, of which Sir Lalubhai Samaldas is the President-Elect, will be held at Neyyotankarai on the 26th, 27th and 28th December, 1932.

Dacca.—There was a bomb explosion this morning a about 10 at Dhanmondai village in which a depressed class Hindu named Narayan Chandra Das, an inhbitant of Manocharkhag bazaar; Dacca City, was badly injured all over the body, was removed to the Mitford Hospital where he expired on Monday afternoon.

Patna.—The Bihar Provincial anti-Untouchability Conference opened this morning, Raja Radhikaram Prasad Singh presiding. Pandit Brijbihari Chaube, chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates pleaded that reform in religion was always admissible according to Shastras.

Patna.—Police raided on Sunday morning nine houses in the course of which it is reported some proscribed literature was recovered. A few Bengali youths have been arrested.—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OUT-MAYOING MAYO IN LONDON

Hisses Greet Miss Sorabji As She Pours Slander On Indian Women

SCENE AT ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY MEETING

LONDON, Oct. 24.
By Air Mail.

At the Royal Empire Society's headquarters here, to-night, there was a very distinguished gathering present to hear an address on the position of Indian women delivered by Miss Sorabji.

FOR BRITISH RAJ.

Lady Maud Warrander occupied the chair and in opening the meeting introduced Miss Sorabji as one of her most valued friends for many years, and a woman who had done most valuable work for the British Raj both here and in America.

Miss Sorabji, an elderly woman with intense dramatic gifts spoke of the terrible conditions of the Hindu women of the past and of the present. In telling words she described them as "poor abject specimens forced to look upon their Hindu husbands as Gods." They had no will of their own; their tragic lives were bound to the religious precepts according to the Hindu scriptures.

"THE HUMANE BRITISH."

For instance, the Hindu widow was compelled to lie upon the funeral pyre of her dead husband. It was considered a paramount duty she owed to him. This was before the British Raj came. But the humane British soon put an end to the barbarous practices done in the sacred name of religion.

OUT-MAYOING MAYO.

Only recently, Miss Sorabji said, an Hindu woman had asked her if it were not correct that Queen Victoria said there was to be no interference in the people's religion. "Well," said the Hindu woman, "if we are not allowed to carry out certain religious customs by law, then the word of the Queen has been broken." This referring to the Sarda Act.

For two hours Miss Sorabji spoke, providing her audience with the most pitiable pictures. Case after case she brought forward, the wrapt audience nodding approval and applause. Not only did the speaker give her audience a picture of the women of to-day and yesterday, but vilified the Hindu community. In stinging words she reproached them for their religion, their orthodoxy and their attitude towards the "depressed" classes; keeping their women in Purdah, who were little better than chattels. They had no civic sense at all. If the franchise were given to women, the only women who would record their votes, would be the prostitutes of the town who could go out into the open. But the Purdah women could not vote since they dare not venture outside. If they did, there were so many wives to one husband, that their votes would be overwhelming. (Laughter).

SLANDERING INDIAN WOMEN.

Indian women, Miss Sorabji remarked, had no training for political or civic careers. Are you going to hand over the power to this ignorant, illiterate mass of people? There were loud cries of "No"!

There was, the speaker continued, a danger of India ultimately again being governed by Brahmins. She referred to Mr. Gandhi who thought by subtle platitudes to the British officials, by referring to their love of justice, would gain his own ends. This individual had actually let out women from his rescue home in order to picket foreign cloth shops and others. (Cries of "Shame"). Miss Sorabji then referred to the benefits bestowed upon India by the British and sat down to the accompaniment of loud applause.

GIVING DIRECT LIE.

Miss Mary Pickford, M.P., who was a member of the Franchise Committee recently sent out to India, now rose and gave the direct lie to Miss Sorabji's comments that only prostitutes would be able to vote. She had never, she said, met any—and she had met women of all classes and communities and had had conversations with them—who were very enlightened and intelligent and who fully realised the true significance of their duties.

A sensation was then caused by a beautifully dressed, aristocratic lady who rose and asked Miss Sorabji point-blank what useful purpose she was serving her country by belittling the customs and traditions and culture of the Hindu community? Orthodoxy to-day, was practically negligible. Within the last few weeks since Mr. Gandhi had threatened to starve himself to death—untouchability had been wiped out—and the temples and wells thrown open to them. They had inter-dined with caste Hindus—there may be a few exceptions who still clung to their orthodoxy—but the Hindus on the whole had, by one supreme stroke, wiped out untouchability, and welcomed them as brothers.

SWEEPING WAVE OF NATIONALISM.

"You speak", said this lady, addressing Miss Sorabji, "as if Purdah in India was universal, whereas it is only confined to a few, and even that was slowly breaking down by the great wave of nationalism. They have now come out into the open in the national cause because their patriotism was so strong. Patriotism is a virtue, however misguided we may think the patriot." (Loud applause.)

"Nor does the Purdah mean gross ignorance", went on the lady, "by the women who observe it? Apart from the political activities, the women of India to-day are doing noble work in social welfare for the uplift of their people. Why do you paint harrowing pictures of the conditions there? As a social worker in this country I could draw the same kind of pictures of poverty and ignorance and brutality." (Hisses). It would be better for you", continued this lady, "if you returned to your Motherland and helped those who are doing noble work among her people than stay here to belittle your brothers and sisters of India."

HISSES INSTEAD OF CHEERS.

Hisses greeted this just rebuke, but the little lady stood her ground magnificently.

Afterwards, she was surrounded by many Indians who were thanking her for courage and defence of the Hindu community and India at large." The lady was Miss Gwyneth Foden.

MARK HAMBOURG TO VISIT INDIA

Famous Pianist To Give Over 20 Concerts

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Mark Hambourg, the pianist will leave London shortly for an Eastern tour, in the course of which he will give more than 20 concerts in India.

Lately, he has been helping his smallest daughter Michal with her playing so successfully that though she is only 13 her execution astonished the audience at a private recital recently.

Mark Hambourg has toured most of the Dominions several times. He was in Australia so long ago as 1895, in South Africa in 1899 and making his first Canadian tour in 1910, but he looks forward particularly to Indian tours, for he says he finds his most appreciative audiences there especially among the Parsees. After Indian concerts he will probably proceed to Java, Manila and Japan.

Hambourg's hobbies are collecting stamps and taking photographs.

INCREASE IN WATER TAX

Gloomy Prospects For Bombay Citizens

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Budget estimates for 1933-34 of the Bombay Municipality as prepare by the Municipal Commissioner present a very gloomy situation

Like budgets of every other public body, the Bombay Municipal budget also shows a huge deficit. The receipts for 1933-34 are estimated at Rs. 3,26 000.00 while the expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3 38,000.00 The deficit as estimated at Rs. 13.58,-000

INCREASE IN WATER TAX

The Commissioner recommends to increase water tax from 3 3/4 per cent to 4 per cent and raise the water rates on properties to 11 annas per thousand gallons instead of 10 annas as at present The Corporation will have also to raise one per cent. on general tax to meet the additional expenditure incurred by the amalgamation of the City Improvemen Trust.

The financial situation of the Bombay Municipality will be appreciated from the fact that they have to pay Rs 1.34.000.00 on interests charges while the revenue from taxes comes to only Rs. 1.26.000 00.

CEYLON CRICKETERS' VISIT

Combined XI To Represent Bombay

The Ceylon cricketers, who are paying a visit to India next month, will play in Bombay on December 3 and 4. The Bombay Presidency Cricket Association have been asked to guarantee the bare expenses of the tourists, and the local gymkhanas have agreed to the proposal. This news will give great satisfaction to cricket enthusiasts, who had given up all hopes of seeing the visitors play here. The Board of Cricket Control in India has been instrumental in making the visit possible A combined XI will represent the Bombay Presidency against the Ceylon team. The following are likely to be chosen:—L. P. Jai, V. M. Merchant, C. Metha, Godambe, Bapporia, Colah, Marshall, Murray, Greer and P. N. Pereira, F. E. Kapadia, Kadri and Vajifdar.

CEYLON TEAM FOR INDIA

Visit To Karachi To Be Arranged

KARACHI, Nov. 7.

Karachi will be visited both by a Ceylon Cricket Team and the Indian Olympic Hockey XI during December.

A telegram received from the Indian Cricket Board was placed before the Sind Association Committee and they agreed to entertain the Ceylon tourists from the 9th to the 16th December after which the visitors will proceed to Lahore.

CUSTOMS DUTIES AGAINST FREE STATE

Approved By House Of Commons

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The House of Commons by 250 votes to 38 approved of the Customs Duties against the Irish Free State. Mr. Thomas explaining that the increase would be imposed on the 9th November due to the fact that the receipts hitherto showed conclusively that England was not likely to collect the amount that was owing.—Reuter.

Hannington Sentenced

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Hannington has been sentenced at the Bow Street Police Court to three months' imprisonment.—Reuter's Special.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
November, 9.
Borneo Maru Kondo, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.
November 10.
Tuscania, Rome, Liverpool.
Vasna, Partridge, Busrah.

LOADING.
November 9.
Steamer Borneo Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Malwa for Kobe.
Steamer Chitral for Sydney.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Malwa:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Malwa, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (1 p.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo and 145 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for China and Japan.

S S Borneo Maru:—The O S K steamer Borneo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vasna, wil sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Tuscania:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Tuscania will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.
Bombay, Nov. 9.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Tuscania 10016, Liverpool, 10|11 Grahams Trading Co.
7 Tango Maru 4238, Japan 13|11, N. Y. Kaisha.
8 Hohenfels 1742 Bremen 11-11 L Edwards Ltd.
9 City of Simla 5955, Liverpool 16|11 K Nixon & Co.
15 Mundra 4478 Hull 10|11 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Hakodate Maru 3226 Kobe 16-11 N Y Kaisha.
4 Vasna 2043 Busrah 10|11 M M & Co.
5 Fagervik 1049 Calcutta 13|11 S Hassam & Co.
7 Borneo Maru 4262 Kobe, 22|11 O S Kaisha.
9 Naringa 4118 Calcutta 12-11 M M & Co.
10|11 Subadar 3397 Rangoon 13-11 T Morrison & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Alavi 2161, Mauritius NF T Morrison & Co.
G Sophie Marie 560 M'Coast NF, Merchant S N Co.
L Lalita 283, M'Coast N F Malabar S S Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Malwa 10|11, P & O S N Co.
Chitral, 10|11, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 14|11, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 17|11, P & O S N Co.
Strathard, 24|11, P & O S N Co.

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Dalgoma, 12|11, M M & Co.

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Sumatra 1|12, L Edwards Ltd.
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Simla 22|12, L Edwards Ltd.

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Clan Buchanan, 14-11 J. F. Co.
City of Lahore 19|11 K N Co.
City of Valencia 8|12 K N Co.

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Ockenfels 10-11 L Edward Ltd.
Wachtfels 13|11, L Edward Ltd.
Weissenfels, 26|11 L Edward Ltd

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Spring Bank, 15|11, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberly, 29|11, F F Campbell & Co.
President Harrion 2|12 F F Campbell & Co.
President Hayes 16|12 F F Campbell & Co.
President Pierce 30|12 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.
Tokiwa Maru 17|11, N Y Kaisha.
Morioka Maru 29|11, N Y Kaisha.
Alipore 15|11, P & O S N Co.
sha.
Fuku Maru, 30|11, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 19|12, O S Kaisha.
Rajputana 18|11, P & O S N Co.
Sourabaya Maru, 23|11, O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan 12|11 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 19|11 M M & Co.
Tairea 3|12, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

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FOR LIVERPOOL.
C|o. Simla 16|11 K N Co.
FOR KOBE.
Hakodate Maru 16|11 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 13|11, N Y Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna 10/11 M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Subadar 13|11 T M Co.
Nuddea NF, M M & Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
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FOR MAURITIUS.
Alavi NF, T M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Gharinda NF M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Takhiwa 16|11 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Subadar 8|11|32.
S S Vasna 8|11|32.
S S Sophie Marie 8|11|32.
S S Marienfels 3|11|32.

EXPORTS

S. S. Mundra for Dinkrik:—12800 bags groundnuts, K. Danichand & Co.; 666 bags groundnuts seed, Bir la Brothers; 1334 bags groundnuts kernals; K.M Nathoo;

For Hull:—100 bales hemp, Graham Trading Co.

S.S. City of Simla, for Liverpool:—200 bales hemp, M Nissim; 150 bales cotton thread waste, B. Mahasukhram & Co.; 300 bales hemp, S. Paitnanand; 20 bales wool raw, M.R Shaffi & Co; 18 bales wool raw, A.M.S. Pillai & Co.

25 drums castor oil, Gujarat Oil mill mafg. Co.; 1280 bags myrabolam, J. Walchand & Co. 5584 bags ditto H. Bhagwandas & Co., 18 bales woolraw A L Hossain & Co. 12 bales woolraw A A Hirjee & Co.; 149 bales wool raw M. Nissim; 22 bales wool raw K. Lalbhai;

For Marseilles:—1920 bags groundnuts, K. Devchand & Co; 640 bags groundnuts seed, P. Haridas & Co; 1266 bags groundnuts, L. Dreyfus & Co.;

For Manchester:—71 bales cotton fly, S Trikamlal & Co; 125 drums castor oil Gujarat mill & mfg. Co.;

S.S. Hohenfels; For Hamburg:—2640 bags linseed L. Dreyfus & Co.; 700 bags castorseed V.A. Agodi; 5800 bags groundnut oil cakes Cox and Kings Ltd; 192 bags Mustard seeds Volkart Brothers; 50 bales hemp, D Anandji;

For Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, D Anandji; 110 bales cottonseed, N. Nagshi & Co; 110 bales cotton seed A Padar & Co.; 100 ables cotton fly M Chandulal & Co.; 220 bales cottonfly raw Bombay Co;

For Ghurt:—220 bales cottonfly raw K Devchand & Co;

S.S Chitral for Melbourne:—40 bags niger seed T S Wadia & Sons;; 740 bags myrabollum, J. Moolchand & Co; 125 bags castor seed Ralli Brothers; 24 bales cotton thread waste M. Chandulal & Co; 2 bales woolen carpets M.M & Co; For Sydney 2 bales woollen carpets M.M. & Co; 300 bales catton raw T M Kaisha Ltd. For Auckland:—18 bales cotton yarn waste R N Javle;

For Adelaide:—2 bales woollen carpets M.M & Co;

For Wellington:—2 bales woollen carpets M.M. & Co.

S.S Hakdotemaru, for Yokohama 150 tons iron scrap, C. Harilal & Co.; For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha.

S.S Tangomaru For Kobe:—100 tons iron scrap A Popatlal & Sons; 406 bales cotton arw A Khimji & Co; 100 bales cotton raw Birla Brothers; 301 bales cotton raw Nisaho Co.Ltd; 324 bales S. Karamshi & Co; 563 bales cotton raw N Fatehally Co. 1 bale cotton raw J.K. Kaisha Ld; 335 bales cotton raw Birla Brothers; For Hongkong:—54 cases fins and 4 cases ivory E. Molidina shark fins and 4 cases ivory E Moledina. For Nagatak;—400 oales cotton raw N. Manilal & Company.

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

S.S. Hakdatemaru; Agent N. Y. Kaisha Ltd. From Tokyo:—96 cases toys; 120 cases straw boards; 15 cases cotton yarn; 50 drums chemicals. 1

From Croka:—135 cases Rayon yarn; 20 cases rayon piecegoods; 70 cases hardware; 70 cases cycle parts; 120 cases straw boards; 20 cases cotton flannel; 140 cases cotton yarn; 370 cases cotton piecegoods; 400 cases cotton shirtings; 160 cases silk yarn; 85 cases enamelware; 490 cases glassware; 340 drums paint 400 kegs red lead 516 bundles brassware.

From Nagoya:—105 cases porcelainware; 210 cases cotton shirtings.

From Kobe:—45 drums coal tar; 40 cases glassware; 10 cases canvas shoes; 85 cases silk piece oods 80 cases silk yarn; 90 caes celluloide goods; 40 cases cotton shirtings; 33 cases cotton yarns; 200 cases cotton piecegoods; 130 cases rayon piece goods; 40 cases mats; 59 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 400 cases cotton and artificial silk mixed shirtings; 50 cases starani seed; 560 drums fish oil.

From Moji:—15 cases earthenware; 60 cases glassware; 129 cases paper; 20 bundles tyres; 400 cases wire nails; 50 bundles straw boards.

From Hongkong:—300 bags green beans; 35 cases sugar; 35 cases coils ropes.

From Canton:—20 bundles China roots; 100 bundles cassia.

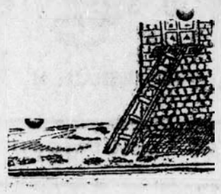
From Singapore:—65 bags gum buzavine; 269 bags betelnuts; 15 bags gum copal; 25 bags pine apples; 470 bags sago flour; 54 bags damar batu; 165 cases rattans 507 pieces planks.

From Colombo:—12 H/C tea; 32 bundles matress fibre; 340 bags dry fish.

S.S. Nuddea: Agent M.M.& Co. From Calcutta:—4860 tons coal; 5362 chests tea; 141 cases medicine; 64 cases soap; 22 cases chirota; 851 cases fire bricks; 10 cases jute twine; 175 bundles H cloth; 159 bundles gunnies; 100 drums lub. oil; 66 drums linseed oil;5043 bundles cast iron, pipes and fittings; 113 bunldes metal scrap; 216 bundles roofing composition; 1262 drums paint.

S.S. Naringa: Agent M.M.& Co. From Melbourne:—217 cases drippings; 340 cases fruits; 26 pipes tallow.

THE MISSING WORD COMPETITION



1. Swadeshi is the..... that leads to Swaraj.

2. We shall soon have a united.....

3. The.....of the world are turned towards Gandhiji.

4. The salvation of India will arise through the .....of the villagers.

5. Swadeshi will make India stand on its own .....

6. The very existence of Indian Peasants depends on the timely arrival of the.....

7. The.....of heavy taxes falls on the poor.

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 250
SECOND PRIZE Rs. 100
THIRD PRIZE Rs. 50
and
Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 250 for annas FOUR only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. Fourteen sentences are given with ONE WORD in each sentence missing. The 14 pictures represent 14 words. All you have to do is, to find out these words; and complete the sentences.
2. SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—The First Picture represents a ladder. The word "ladder" when applied to the first sentence completes it. Similarly the second picture represents India, and "India" applied to the second sentence completes the sentence.
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the coupon and enclose FOUR ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.
4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

THE MISSING WORD COMPETITION

Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they choose enclose 4 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than **10th Nov. 1932**
8. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

8. Force will..... its own object.

9. Forget the past it..... you backwards.

10. Live in the present it will.....you forwards.

11. Look to the future it will.....your standard.

12. In politics the..... only goes to those who demand it.

13. Restrictions will..... the progress of trade

14. The end of communal .....is in sight.

WORLD FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Please write your birth date and time or the time of your writing the letter and Approximate Age and we shall inform you about what all will happen in future. One year monthly readings Rs. 2. Monthly readings for 5 years Rs. 7-8. Aroodam, 5 questions Re. 1. Every additional question As. 4. V.P. charges As. 5.

Sriman MANI:—Writes in the "Swadesamitran":—
This is the Astrologer who correctly predicted the future.
HANUMAN JOTISHA OFFICE, TIRUTTANI (S. India).

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1932

ROOSEVELT ELECTED PRESIDENT OF U. S. A.

RESULT OF HEAVIEST POLLS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

Lead Of 800,000 Votes Over Hoover In New York City Alone

VICTORY CELEBRATED BY BUFFET SUPPER TO FRIENDS

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

Mr. Roosevelt has been elected. Hoover concedes his defeat.

ELECTION CONCEDED

The election of Mr. Roosevelt has been conceded by the Assistant to the Republican Eastern Campaign Manager.

HEAVIEST POLLS

Roosevelt's smashing victory in the presidential election in ts the result of one of the heaviest smashing polls in American history.

Weather has been fine in most places, and no serious disorder has occurred, though the Governor of New Mexico had to declare Martial Law in four counties owing to excitement and there were a number of arrests, as a result of many complaints of frauds in polls in New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. Roosevelt's success was almost assured when he carried the "key" state of New York with 47 electoral college votes (biggest number in the college of any state) largely as a result of the triumphant victory in New York city, where he led President Hoover by no fewer than 800,000 votes in a record poll.

Mr. Roosevelt also triumphed in traditionally the Republican Southern states, where President Hoover was snowed under.

VICTORY CELEBRATED

The victory was celebrated by Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt giving a buffet supper to a huge crowd of friends in their New York home in the evening. Pressmen, secretaries and members of the Democratic Headquarters staff were present. Mrs. Roosevelt herself serving the guests food including scrambled eggs. Subsequently the party proceeded to Biltmore Hotel readquarters, which was filled with celebrities and Democratic candidates.

"ISN'T IT TOO WONDERFUL"

Mrs. Roosevelt beaming and exclaiming "Isn't it too wonderful!" Hip-flasks were very prominent in the celebration of the victory.

Jack Dempsey arrived with a beautiful girl followed by Al Smith the Democratic candidate in the last presidential election, in the evening dress and the famous brown bowler who smiling boadly remarked: "Well, it's in bag" and shook hands with Mr. Roosevelt saying "Hello, Frank, looks good. doesn't it?"

SIGNS OF LANDSLIDE

The Republican landslide was evidenced by the fact that by 4/30 (G.M.T.) Mr. Roosevelt was leading in 38 States carrying 434 electoral votes, while Mr. Hoover was ahead only in six States with 70 electoral votes.

HOOVER CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT

Paloato (California):—Mr. Hoover has prepared a message congratulating Mr. Roosevelt on his victory—Reuter.

VICTIM OF BLIND RESENTMENT.

New York.—President Hoover has been swept from White House by the blind resentment of millions of Americans suffering from hard times, and also owing to his somewhat uninspiring personality and complete lack of histrionic ability compared with Mr. Roosevelt, and owing to the latter's very able publicity.

LOST SYMPATHY OF "WETS."

Undoubtedly there are also many thousands of "wet" Republicans alienated by President Hoover's ambiguous attitude with regard to prohibition.

INCOMPLETE RETURNS.

Incomplete returns indicate that Mr. Roosevelt may expect 453 electoral votes and Mr. Hoover 78 electoral votes.

HOOVER CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT.

Hoover has telegraphed to Roosevelt:—"I congratulate you on the opportunity which has come to you to be of service to the country. I wish you most successful administration. In common purpose of all of us I shall dedicate myself to every possible helpful effort."

The result of Mr. Roosevelt's election all over the world is not likely to be very noticeable, and, it is improbable that there will be any drastic reduction in the United States tariff. Both parties officially oppose the cancellation of War Debts, but are willing to consider readjustment in return for facilities towards the United States exports by the debtor countries.

WHAT WILL ROOSEVELT'S POLICY BE?

Mr. Roosevelt may be expected to continue Hoover's policy of limited co-operation with the League on Disarmament, Prevention of War, Restoration of Economic Health of the World. With regard to Prohibition, Roosevelt will not hinder revision of the Volstead Act for beer, and is expected to be more sympathetic to the claim of the unemployed for federal relief.

NEW ASHFORD MAINTAINS TRADITION.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

New Ashford (Massachusetts).—This little town has maintained its traditional distinction of being first in the community to announce its vote. Electors polled early and the result was announced within half an hour:—

24 for Hoover; 8 for Roosevelt; practically unchanged compared with the last election.—Reuter.

Life-Sketch Of New President

Mr. Franklin Delane Roosevelt, Governor of New Rork State, known to his friends as "F.D." aged 50 is a distant relation of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, whose second cousin he has married. He has four sons and a daughter. He was elected Governor of New York State in 1928. He was a crack tennis player and swimmer till he was stricken down with infantile paralysis, which he overcame most pluckily till he was able to discard crutches and walk with stick.

Colonel Robert Lehman, Democrat, succeeds Mr. Roosevelt as Governor of New York, his election having been conceded by his Republican opponent.

Mr. John O'Brien, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of New York.—Reuter.

Guard Of Hoover's Train Stabbed

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Sanfrancisco:—Sensation was caused at the close of the election campaign. The Guard near Winnemacca, in Nevada, wagged a flag and stopped President Hoover's train and declared that two men had stabbed him and attempted to tamper with the rails. Sack of Dynamite was found nearby but the miscreants disappeared.—Reuter's Special.

ELECTION "CANARD"

Attempt To Wreck President Train Discredited

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

STARK (Nevada), November 8.

It is reported that an attempt to blow up President Hoover's special train and attack the watchman guarding the bridge at Palisado, and the discovery of 22 sticks of dynamite nearby, is now thought to be an election "canard", as the railway officials and Secret Service officers after night-long investigation report their failure to find any trace of either guards or assailants or any attempt to wreck the Presidential train.—Reuter's Special.

ELECTION WAY OF UNCLE SAM

Voters Intimidcted

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

HULL RIVERO (Massachusetts), November 8.

Fifteen voters and policemen were precipitated into the basement of the polling station with redhot stove hanging menacingly, and showering sparks overhead, when the flour collapsed.

Voters who were bruised and lacerated, clambered up the walls as there was no outlet on the basement.—Reuter's Special.

Air-mail

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

The outward airmail left at 8-40 this morning carrying one thousand pounds of mail and one passenger for Bahrein.—A.P.

PEN PORTRAIT OF MR. ROOSEVELT

His Character And Popularity

The following is a pen portrait of the new President of America by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe in the "Observer."

There is one thing at all events entirely right and fitting about this year's presidential election. The candidates are not only opposed to one another; they are wholly unlike. One could not say that Hoover and Roosevelt make a pair of opposites as violently contrasted as Hoover and Al Smith were in 1928, but their differences are very strongly marked. Their political antagonism is genuine.

Mr. Roosevelt is an experienced and successful public servant. He bears a name of magical memories. He is a happy man of most genial personality. He is widely popular, and, for one particular reason which I will come to in a moment, is greatly admired. No more completely available candidate (to use the regular American expression) could well be. And yet—the evidence, I think, is incontestable—there is no popular enthusasm on his behalf. Governor Roosevelt does not evoke a tithe of the impassioned loyalty that made the campaign of Al Smith so remarkable an episode in the political annals of America. He is the energetic standard-bearer of the anti-Hoover host.

Franklin D. Roosevelt is fifty years of age, and (with a single exception) he has enjoyed a most fortunate half-century. A New Yorker by almost all ties, he went to Harvard University, and, inspired by his kinsman Theodore, the President, went early into politics, becoming a State Senator at thirty and a leader of the progressive Democrats against the party bosses.

In 1913 Woodrow Wilson formed his Administration, and, to the amazement of the old-line politicians, entrusted the Navy Department to Josephus Daniels, a Southern editor of most unwarlike ways. Daniels offered Franklin Roosevelt the Under-Secretaryship, a post held at one time by Theodore.

A TRAGIC CHAPTER

The Wilson epoch ended in 1921, Franklin Roosevelt was clearly marked out for political eminence. But his career received a check, and with it there began an extraordinary chapter of his personal life. After a swim in a frigid waters of the Bay of Fundy, he was stricken with poliomyelitis, the dread disease that is commonly and rather absurdly known as infantile paralysis. It destroyed for several years the use of his legs.

He kept up the good cheer that goes with his fortunate temperament, so that no one among his family or friends could fail to take the cue from the patient himself. He discovered the curative quality of the waters at Warm Springs, Georgia, where he established an institute for the treatment of the scourge. While still almost helpless he resumed his law practice in New York, and he was still on crutches when, at the Democratic Convention of 1924, he delivered the speech which made Al Smith a candidate for the Presidency.

The fight for health was still going on when he was persuaded—or virtually compelled—to contest the Governorship of New York in 1928. He has done the work of that high and exacting office for nearly four years, and during the present election has campaigned with an energy and a zest which recall the resounding battles of Theodorian epoch. He walks with a stick in one hand while the other rests upon a supporting arm. In the face of his recent record the warning spread in the whispering campaign, "Don't send a sick man to the White House," has, we may all admit, an unreal and ungenerous sound.

TAMMANY AND WALKER

Mr. Roosevelt's position in his own State has been one of extreme difficulty. A Democratic Governor of New York must command the support of Tammany, which is the potent party machine of New York City. Mr. Roosevelt, over a long period, has made terms with Tammany; but as Governor he has had to handle a situation that might have baffled or destroyed the most skilful executive chief. He had hardly taken charge of the government at Albany when the New York scandals broke out, involving the magistracy and one department after another of the city administration, under Mayor "Jimmy" Walker, that unabashed comedian of Manhattan. The Governor was largely responsible for the Seabury investigation. He stood behind the judge as he went on from point to point of a merciless and almost incredible exposure. Complaints, however, were heard that Governor Roosevelt was afraid to grapple with Tammany, and it was certainly true that he did not move decisively towards dismissal of the corrupt officials. In the end, however, he handled the Walker affair with directness and skill, and the Mayor resigned in order to avoid a worse fate.

For the Democrats New York is critical. They cannot afford to lose the State in the election, New Jersey and Massachusettes. In these three States the Al and they must, if possible, win Smith party is very strong, and it has been smarting under the reverses of the past year, accusing Mr. Roosevelt of treachery towards his old friend and colleague, in support of whom, as Al's partisans do not fail to remind him, the Governor reentered politics after his unavoidable retirement. There was, and could be, no treachery. Nothing is more indisputable than the fact that Al Smith could never be presidential candidate again. Now, however, the breach is healed. The two men are reconciled. Tammany has accepted Mr. Roosevelt and has thrown over Jimmy Walker. These things mean a load off the mind of the Governor and his party, whose prospects in October are said to be not by any means unlike those of Woodrow Wilson exactly twenty years ago.

Roosevelt's Success Good For World Trade

BUT BOMBAY MARKETS SEE "BEARISH" IN IT

(From Our Special Commercial Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The election of Mr. Roosevelt to the Presidency of the American Republic is looked upon by a section of commercial markets with little satisfaction and a bearish view is taken in local markets.

LOWERING TARIFF WALLS.

It is said that Mr. Roosevelt in several of his election speeches hinted at the possibility of lowering the high Tariff barriers which have come so much in the way of meeting the obligations of War Debts by other countries and Reparations.

Mr. ROOSEVELT.

RISE OF POUND

But now that the Reparations have gone for good, War Debts occupy the front place. If Mr. Roosevelt does his bit to lower American tariffs, the entry of foreign goods will be less restricted and an appreciation of the pound may be expected. This will certainly mean a fall in the prices of commodities but as the American agricultural interests have to be safeguarded, no dumping is likely to be allowed in U. S. A.

The War Debts will be solved by way of reduction or a moratorium in the circumstances may be expected. This will certainly mean filip to international trade and a rise in prices of principal commodities may not be very far off. The election of Mr. Roosevelt, really speaking, augurs well for the future of world trade.

2,500 STRIKERS DISMISSED

Willing Workers Victimised

NAZI STORM TROOPS DISSOLVED

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Berlin.—Two thousand and five hundred participants in the strike have been dismissed by the Berlin Traffic Board. The strike leaders and those who were most active in the strike have been especially selected, according to the Board, though Trade Unions avow that numerous willing workers have been victimised in order to effect economies and demand annulment of many dismissals.

Meanwhile, the country has settled down clamly to await the meeting of Reichstag. The Government Commission in the Saar region has dissolved all Nazi storm troops, and other semi-military organisations, owing to an election pamplet of inflammatory character issued by the Nazis for the impending Municipal elections.—Reuter's Special.

PAPEN'S APPEAL TO NATIONS FOR HELP

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Berlin.—In the first public pronouncement since election, Von Papen, at luncheon of foreign journalis's, said that the objects of the Government as recently explained would be carried through unchanged. Economic and political order of Europe could not prevail until the German people were guaranteed peaceful and secure development. The Chancellor appealed for other Nations' help, because neither by trickery nor by threat would Germany consider herself bound for ever by stipulations forced on her by victors.—Reuter.

DE VALERA'S BOMBSHELL

THREAT TO I. R. A. OF PROSECUTION

In Case Of Find Of Arms

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.

A sensation has been caused in political circles by the speech of Mr. De Valera at the Fianna Fail Convention, where he warned the I.R.A. and other organisations that anyone found in possession of arms would be proceeded against with full vigour of law. This is regarded as a direct challenge to the I.R.A.—Reuter.

RUBBER FIRM ON RUSSIAN BUYING

Securities Quiet

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, November 8.

On the stock exchange, interest was again centred in speculative sections, but after further activity the markets quietened down pending the result of the American election.

The chief feature in the commodity markets had been a further strength of metals, especially copper, mainly due to the sustained continental demand and heavy bearcovering.

Rubber also was firmer, and this was attributed to Russian buying.—Reuter's Special.

DEMAND FOR 100,000 FRANCS DEPOSIT

From Fliers Across Atlantic

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, November 8.

The new French Government decree compels all fliers across the Sahara to deposit with Government 100,000 francs as security against the cost of sending French military machines in search of the lost fliers to cover the possible cost of salvage. The Air Ministry attempted to secure the waiving of this regulation in case of Amy Johnson's flight to the Cape, as arrangements had been completed, but it was unsuccessful as the regulation had come into force yesterday.

AMY JOHNSON UNTERRED.

Amy Johnson, interviewed by Reuter in that connection, says that the decree is reasonable and that her husband will be handing money to Government to-morrow. She leaves Staglane for Lympne to-morrow, in anticipation of the starting on her flight at midnight, if weather is favourable. She said that if by any chance she was lost in the desert her husband would fly over in a Atlantic machine in search for her.—Reuter's Special.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Four Counties Of New Mexico

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SANTA FE (New Mexico), November 8.

Governor has placed four counties under martial law. Detachments of National guard are patrolling the polling booths.—Reuters' Special.

Burma Ministers' Resignations

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

A Communique is issued:—

The Hon. Sir Joseph Augustas Maung Gyi, Kt., Bar-at-Law, and the Hon. U. Ba. Tin, Bar-at-Law, have placed their resignations as Ministers for Forests and Minister for Education, respectively, in the hands of His Excellency the Governor, who will decide in the course of time whether or when to take action on them.—A.P.

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